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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA**

JACK MARRONE, husband, KAREN
MARRONE, wife, both individually and
in their capacity as parents and guardians
for VIDA MARRONE, a minor, and
MATTHEW ADAM MARRONE
Plaintiffs

v.

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LINDA M. EDLEMAN, FRED SCHAFER,
MT. GRETNAL REALTY, and
HOUSEMASTERS
Defendants

: NO.: 1:CV-01-0773
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: Electronically Filed
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: JUDGE KANE
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: Civil Action Law
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: Jury Trial Demanded
:

**APPENDIX IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANT LINDA M. EDLEMAN'S
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Description of Documents</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>
Plaintiffs' Amended Complaint	A
Memorandum and Order of Court, Dated January 14, 2003	B
Report of Tom Moore	C
Reports of Robert A. Pfromm, CIH, Dated 10/15/00 and 09/12/02	D
<u>Narcise v. SEPTA</u> , No. 86-2229, 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12993, (E.D. Pa. 2000)	E
Report of HouseMasters' Home Inspection dated July 30, 1999	F
Report of Dr. Johanning's as to Plaintiff Matthew Marrone	G

EXHIBIT A

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

JACK MARRONE, husband, KAREN
MARRONE, wife, both individually and
in their capacity as parents and guardians
for VIDA MARRONE, a minor, and
MATTHEW ADAM MARRONE,
Plaintiffs

vs.

ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LINDA M. EDLEMAN, FRED SCHAFER,
MT. GRETNAL REALTY, and
HOUSE MASTERS
Defendants

Civil Action No.

1: 01-cv-00773
**RECEIVED
SCRANTON**

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PER

DEPUTY CLERK

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

AMENDED COMPLAINT

AND NOW COMES, the Plaintiffs, by and through their counsel, Stevens & Johnson, and
for their Complaint states and alleges the following:

JURISDICTION

1. Plaintiffs seek jurisdiction of this Court under Diversity of Citizenship pursuant to
28 U.S.C. § 1332. Plaintiffs are citizens of the State of Missouri. Defendant Allstate Insurance
Company, is duly incorporated in the State of Delaware, with its corporate headquarters located in

9. Defendant, HouseMasters, is an independently owned franchise, located at 203, West Caracas Avenue, Hershey, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania.

10. At all relative times hereto, Defendants Allstate, Mt. Gretna Realty, and HouseMasters, were acting through their respective agents, servants, employees, and ostensible agents who were acting within the course and scope of their employment with the above listed Defendants and under the exclusive control of said Defendants.

BACKGROUND

11. On or about June of 1999, the Plaintiffs came to Pennsylvania to look for a home.

12. On or about July of 1999, the Plaintiffs found the home at issue, located at 354 Kimber Road, Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, owned at that time by Defendant Linda M. Edleman.

13. Mt. Gretna Realty, at all relevant times, acted as the agent of the seller, Linda M. Edleman, in the sale of the property at issue, and as such knew, or should have known, due to previous experience in the sale of homes in the neighborhood, of the potential for water/dampness and mold problems with the house at issue.

14. On or about July 30, 1999, the Plaintiffs hired Defendant HouseMasters, to inspect said home, who did so through their agent, servant, employee, or ostensible agent.

15. Said inspection was for any problems associated with the purchase of a dwelling.

16. Said inspection noted water stains in the basement and without further inspection HouseMasters recommended to "slope soil away from house; keep down spouts clean and flowing, or consider extending spouts onto surface."

17. Plaintiffs, relying on said report, complied fully with said recommendation.

18. Defendant Allstate issued an insurance policy covering the property at issue which became effective August 25, 1999.

19. Prior to completing the purchase, Defendant Edleman, pursuant to 68 P.S. §1024, provided a Seller's Property Disclosure Statement specifically denying any basement dampness/water problems or leakage problems.

20. On or about August 31, 1999, Plaintiffs completed the purchase of said home and the Plaintiffs immediately took possession and occupied said property relying on the representations of all of the Defendants except Defendant Allstate.

21. All of the contracts referred to in this suit have in addition to the other terms, the implied covenant of "good faith."

22. On or about July of 2000, the Plaintiffs went away on vacation, and returned one (1) week later to find the basement covered in mold. Said mold covered the walls, ceiling, floor, and furniture. This was the first time that the Plaintiffs had any notice of this problem.

23. Plaintiffs immediately contacted Defendant Allstate and filed an insurance claim.

24. Defendant Allstate's agent, servant, employee, or ostensible agent, at all times acting in the course and scope of his employment, performed only a cursory and superficial inspection, and in a letter dated August 10, 2000, denied coverage claiming said damage was the result of a "preexisting condition" and therefore not covered by Plaintiffs' policy.

25. The cause of the "so called" preexisting condition was not stated.

26. There was also no statement that Plaintiffs should have somehow been aware of the

condition.

27. Despite Defendant Allstate's involvement in similar litigation concerning the health hazards posed by mold, at no time did Defendant Allstate, or its agents, servants, employees, or ostensible agents, who now had actual knowledge of the mold problem, inform or otherwise make known to the Plaintiffs the possibility of potential health problems related to the growth of mold, or other organic toxins.

28. Plaintiffs, being unaware of the potential catastrophic dangers created by mold remained in the home.

29. As between Plaintiffs and Defendant Allstate, an unknown condition, does not meet the test of a preexisting condition; or in the alternative, the test for preexisting condition in this policy is either ambiguous or unenforceable.

30. On or about August 28, 2000, the Plaintiffs had their home inspected by Advanced Applied Sciences, Inc., whose corporate headquarters is located at 4400 Linglestown Road, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

31. Said inspection consisted of a bioaerosol survey.

32. On or about September 29, 2000, as a result of a telephone conversation with Advanced Applied Sciences, Inc., the Plaintiffs learned the results of the aforementioned testing.

33. Plaintiffs learned that there was a finding of "fungal contaminations in the house" consisting of, but not limited to, *Aspergillus*, *Stachybotrys*, *Penicillium*, *Alternaria*, *Chrysosporium*, *Epicoccum*, and *Cladosporium*, said inspection also revealed a relative humidity level in the basement 21% higher than that found outside the house.

34. Having learned that the toxic levels in the house were unsafe, the Plaintiffs, as a result, were forced to vacate the premises.

35. As a direct and proximate result of exposure to said fungal toxins, Plaintiff, Jack Marrone has suffered and will continue to suffer from among other things:

- (a) memory loss
- (b) mood swings
- (c) depression
- (d) severe fatigue
- (e) sexual dysfunction

36. As a direct and proximate result of exposure to said fungal toxins, Plaintiff, Karen Marrone has suffered and will continue to suffer from among other things:

- (a) hair loss
- (b) abdominal cramping
- (c) diarrhea
- (d) sinusitis
- (e) phlegm and coughing
- (f) fever
- (g) dry and itching skin
- (h) loss of concentration
- (i) loss of cognitive functions
- (j) severe fatigue

- (k) severe loss of voice

37. As a direct and proximate result of exposure to said fungal toxins, Plaintiff, Vida Marrone has suffered and will continue to suffer from among other things:

- (a) hair loss
- (b) sinusitis
- (c) continuous headaches
- (d) diarrhea
- (e) cramping
- (f) severe fatigue

38. As a direct and proximate result of exposure to said fungal toxins, Plaintiff, Matthew Adam Marrone has suffered and may continue to suffer from among other things:

- (a) severe fatigue
- (b) loss of concentration
- (c) memory loss

39. As a direct and proximate result of exposure to said fungal toxins, the Plaintiffs have suffered and will continue to suffer embarrassment, humiliation, and psychological trauma.

40. As a direct and proximate result of said fungal toxins, the Plaintiffs have suffered financial damages, including but not limited to, the economic loss of their home.

41. To this date, the house at 354 Kimber Road is still standing, vacant and unsalable.

42. At all times material hereto, the Plaintiffs have met all of their obligations acquired under all contracts mentioned below.

43. Plaintiffs now bring this action for damages caused by the Defendants bad faith, breach of contract, misrepresentations, negligence, and violations of statutes.

COUNT I

**PLAINTIFFS v. ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY
BAD FAITH**

44. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

45. Defendant Allstate Insurance Company failed to handle the Plaintiffs' claims in a reasonable manner by failing to perform a complete and detailed investigation as to the cause of said fungal toxins.

46. Defendant Allstate Insurance Company violated the provisions of 42 Pa. C.S.A. §8371; the Unfair Insurance Practices Act, 40 P.S. § 1171.1 et al., and the Unfair Claims Settlement Practices, Title 31, Subsection 146.1 et al.

47. An action for bad faith may arise from an insurer's inadequate investigations. *O'Donnell v. Allstate Insurance Co.*, 734 A.2d 901 (Pa. Super. 1999).

48. Defendant Allstate Insurance Company also acted in bad faith by failing to inform the Plaintiffs of possible health risks associated with exposure to fungal toxins, which the Defendant was or should have been aware of from such claims which were known to Defendant Allstate previously.

49. In addition to all other monetary demands heretofore made, in order to punish Defendant Allstate Insurance Company for their bad faith and to deter other insurers from engaging

in similar activities, and to compensate Plaintiffs for the complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars together with attorneys' fees, interests, costs, and punitive damages in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant Allstate Insurance Company for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, plus attorneys' fees, costs, and punitive damages in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

COUNT II

THE PLAINTIFFS v. ALLSTATE INSURANCE COMPANY BREACH OF CONTRACT

50. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 49 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

51. The Plaintiffs, Jack and Karen Marrone, contracted with Defendant Allstate Insurance Company to provide homeowners insurance coverage for the Plaintiffs' property which included an express or implied requirement for Defendant Allstate to fairly, in good faith, and with the exercise of reasonable care, without bad faith, to adjust covered claims by Plaintiffs.

52. Defendant Allstate, through its agents, representatives, and employees breached the contract by performing the most simple of inspections, then coming to the immediate determination

that the mold infestation of the house at issue was a pre-existing condition, despite the fact that there was nothing which would indicate that Plaintiffs were aware of any alleged preexisting problem.

53. Defendant Allstate failed to properly evaluate and pay Plaintiffs' claim within a reasonable period of time, which constituted a breach of its contract with the Plaintiffs, to properly adjust claims by the Plaintiffs.

54. Defendant Allstate also failed to warn the Plaintiffs of the potential danger associated with mold.

55. Defendant Allstate failed to properly apply the terms and conditions of the policy.

56. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Allstate's breach of contract, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant Allstate Insurance Company for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

COUNT III

PLAINTIFFS v. LINDA M. EDLEMAN MISREPRESENTATION

57. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

58. Defendant Edleman had a duty to disclose all material defects relating to the property at issue, pursuant to the Real Estate Seller Disclosure Act (68 P.S. § 1021 et seq.).

59. In the Seller's Property Disclosure Statement, required pursuant to 68 P.S. § 1024, Defendant Edleman intentionally misrepresented the conditions associated with the property at issue when she indicated that there was no basement dampness/water problems or leakage problems.

60. Defendant Edleman knew, or should have known, that said basement was prone to dampness and water problems and disclosed same as required by law.

61. At all times material hereto, the Plaintiffs relied upon the misrepresentations of Defendant Edleman.

62. These undisclosed problems lead to the formation of the mold in July of 2000.

63. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Edleman's failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, as set forth supra., and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant Edleman for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, Plaintiffs also request Rescission of the subject transaction for the sale of the property at issue and complete restitution together with a judgment ordering other incidental and consequential costs, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, and cost of suit.

COUNT IV

**PLAINTIFFS v LINDA M. EDLEMAN
NEGLIGENCE**

64. The Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 41 and 57 through 63 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

65. Defendant Edleman had a legally imposed duty to disclose all known defects to the property at issue prior to settlement.

66. Defendant Edleman knew or should have known of said defects to the property, in the form of dampness/water leakage in the basement.

67. Defendant Edleman negligently breached this duty when she failed to disclose said information as was required by law.

68. These undisclosed problems lead to the formation of the mold in July of 2000.

69. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Edleman's failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant Edleman for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, Plaintiffs also request Recision of the subject transaction for the sale of the property at issue and

complete restitution together with a judgment ordering other incidental and consequential costs, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, and cost of suit.

COUNT V

**PLAINTIFFS v. LINDA M. EDLEMAN
BREACH OF CONTRACT**

70. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 and 57 through 69 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

71. The Plaintiffs, Jack and Karen Marrone, contracted with Defendant Edleman for the purchase of her house.

72. When Defendant Edleman agreed to said contract, she made express or implied warranties concerning the condition of said house.

73. Defendant Edleman breached her contract with the Plaintiffs by failing to disclose relevant information concerning the condition of the basement prior to the sales transaction.

74. These undisclosed problems lead to the formation of the mold in July of 2000.

75. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant Edleman's breach of contract, the Plaintiffs, Jack and Karen Marrone, have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone and Karen Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant Edleman for payment in

excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, Plaintiffs also request Recision of the subject transaction for the sale of the property at issue and complete restitution together with a judgment ordering other incidental and consequential costs, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, and cost of suit.

COUNT VI

**PLAINTIFFS v. FRED SCHAFER AND MT. GREтна REALTY
MISREPRESENTATION**

76. The Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive. as though the same were set forth herein at length.

77. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty were at all relevant times the agent, servant, employee, or ostensible agent of Defendant Linda M. Edleman, and acted through its agents, servants, employees, and ostensible agents.

78. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty were, and have been an agent for, other homes in the area and as such, due to their experience and expertise, knew or should have know that the property in question, and the area was prone to said dampness/water problems.

79. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty had a duty to disclose, as well as a duty to make sure that the seller, their principle, disclosed all known defects in the property at issue prior to sale.

80. Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty breached that duty by failing to disclose, and acted in concert with Defendant Edleman to not reveal said known defects relating to dampness/water.

81. These undisclosed problems lead to the formation of the mold in July of 2000.

82. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realtys' failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, Plaintiffs, Jack and Karen Marrone, also request Recision of the subject transaction for the sale of the property at issue and complete restitution together with a judgment ordering other incidental and consequential costs, prejudgment interest, attorneys' fees, and cost of suit.

COUNT VII

PLAINTIFFS v. FRED SCHAFFER AND MT. GRETTNA REALTY UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW (UTCPL)

83. Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 and 76 through 82 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

84. In view of the foregoing, the Plaintiffs believe and therefore aver that the Defendants, Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty, have engaged in unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices as contemplated by the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Law (hereinafter

sometimes referred to as "UTPCPL") which include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Using deceptive representations in connection of the condition of the aforesaid sale of subject property;

(b) In representing that said property was not defective when they knew, or should have known, it was not;

(c) Engaging in fraudulent conduct which created a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding in the Plaintiffs' purchase, ownership, and maintenance of the subject property;

(d) Defendants engaged in the foregoing conduct for the sole purpose of concealing the seriousness and gravity of the defective conditions of said property and thus preventing any further action to rectify the serious and defective condition of the subject property which was reckless, malicious, and in gross disregard of the Plaintiffs' rights.

85. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendants' violation of the UTPCPL, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, and are entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against the Defendants Fred Schafer and Mt. Gretna Realty, in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, costs, treble damages, and punitive damages.

COUNT VIII

**PLAINTIFFS v. HOUSEMASTERS
NEGLIGENCE**

86. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

87. At all relative times hereto, Defendant HouseMasters acted through its agents, employees, servants, and ostensible agents, including but not limited to, Chuck Berthound, the HouseMasters inspector who inspected the Plaintiffs home.

88. Due to concerns of the Plaintiffs regarding water spots in the basement, they contracted with and hired HouseMasters to perform an inspection of what became the fungal toxin infested house prior to their purchasing the same.

89. On or about July 30, 1999, Defendant HouseMasters performed an inspection of the home.

90. The HouseMasters report noted water stains in the basement, and recommended sloping the soil away from the house, keeping the down spouts clean, or to consider extending the spouts onto the surface.

91. Defendant, HouseMasters, through its agent Mr. Berthound, was and is a professional house inspection company and therefore holds itself out as expert in said field.

92. Defendant, HouseMasters, while noting the water stains, did not identify the source of said stains, nor did they recommend further investigation, nor did they refer the Plaintiffs to other professionals who may have been of assistance.

93. In reliance of the HouseMasters report, which was void of any warnings of potential

problems, the Plaintiffs purchased the house at issue.

94. Defendant HouseMasters had a duty to inspect said home for defects and to then notify the potential purchasers of said defects.

95. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant HouseMasters's failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant HouseMasters for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, interest, and costs of this suit.

COUNT IX

PLAINTIFFS v. HOUSEMASTERS MISREPRESENTATION

96. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate Paragraphs 1 through 43 and 86 through 95 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

97. Defendant HouseMasters misrepresented the conditions of the house at issue to the Plaintiffs when it failed to inform them of the source of the water damage and/or of any current or potential problems related to water damage.

98. The Plaintiffs' justifiably relying on said information purchased the house at issue.

99. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant HouseMasters's failure to disclose said information, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against Defendant HouseMasters for payment in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

COUNT X

**PLAINTIFFS v. HOUSEMASTERS
BREACH OF CONTRACT**

100. The Plaintiffs hereby incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 and 86 through 99 of their Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

101. Plaintiffs, Jack and Karen Marrone, contracted with HouseMasters to perform an inspection of the property at issue, in order to determine any defects or potentially hazardous conditions on the property prior to the Plaintiffs purchasing the same.

102. The Plaintiffs specifically contracted with HouseMasters regarding potential water/dampness problems with the house.

103. Defendant, HouseMasters, while noting water damage, failed to identify the source of said damage, the severity of said source, nor did they identify or notify the Plaintiffs regarding any potential health problems pertaining to said water/dampness prior to the purchase of what became

the fungal toxin infested home.

104. As experts in the field of home inspection, Defendant HouseMasters knew, or should have known, that fungal growth was a potential result of said water/dampness.

105. As experts in the field of home inspection, Defendant HouseMasters knew, or should have known, that said fungal growth was potentially toxic and harmful to human health.

106. Despite their contractual arrangement with the Plaintiffs to inform them of potential hazards associated with their prospective home, Defendant HouseMasters at no time informed them of any potential fungus or potential harm which could result therefrom.

107. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant HouseMasters breach of contract with the Plaintiffs, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

WHEREFORE, the Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone and Karen Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against the Defendant HouseMasters in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars.

COUNT XI

**PLAINTIFFS v. HOUSEMASTERS
UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICE AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAW (UTPCPL)**

108. The Plaintiffs incorporate paragraphs 1 through 43 and 86 through 107 of their Amended Complaint, inclusive, as though the same were set forth herein at length.

109. In view of the foregoing, the Plaintiffs believe and therefore aver that the Defendant, HouseMasters, has engaged in unfair and/or deceptive acts or practices as contemplated by the Pennsylvania Unfair Trade Practice and Consumer Protection Law (hereinafter sometimes referred to as "UTPCPL") which include but are not limited to the following:

(a) Using deceptive representations in connection of the condition of the aforesaid sale of subject property;

(b) In representing that said property was not defective when they knew, or should have known, it was not;

(c) Engaging in fraudulent conduct which created a likelihood of confusion and/or misunderstanding in the Plaintiffs' purchase, ownership, and maintenance of the subject property;

(d) Fraudulently representing to Plaintiffs that suggested repairs regarding property at issue would mitigate and/or prevent said leakage and/or other defects or damage which occurred.

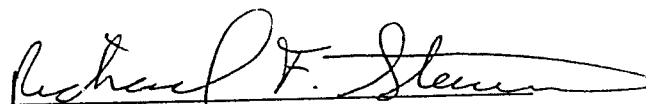
(e) Defendant engaged in the foregoing conduct for the sole purpose of concealing the seriousness and gravity of the defective conditions of said property and thus preventing any further action to rectify the serious and defective condition of the subject property which was reckless, malicious, and in gross disregard of the Plaintiffs' rights.

110. As a direct and proximate cause of the Defendant's violation of the UTPCPL, the Plaintiffs have suffered a complete disruption of their lives, physical and emotional damage and distress, and loss of their home and personal possessions, and therefore the Plaintiffs, individually, demand damages in an amount in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, and are entitled to treble damages and attorneys' fees.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs, Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone, Matthew Marrone, and Vida Marrone, respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter judgment in their favor and against the Defendant HouseMasters, in excess of One Hundred Thousand (\$100,000.00) Dollars, costs, treble damages, punitive damages, and attorneys' fees.

STEVENS & JOHNSON

By: 

Richard F. Stevens, Esquire

I.D. No: 08073

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs,

Jack Marrone,

Karen Marrone,

Matthew Marrone, and

Vida Marrone

740 Hamilton Mall
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101
(610) 439-1451

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the attached Amended Complaint, will be served upon all parties, by placing the same in the United States Postal Service, first class, postage prepaid, and mailed to the following upon return receipt from the U.S. District Court for the Middle District of Pennsylvania:

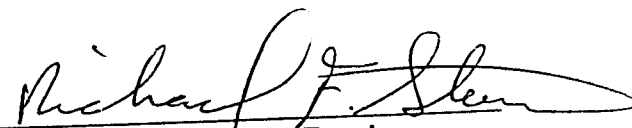
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Duane, Morris & Heckscher, LLP
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Date: 11/31/01

By: 

Richard F. Stevens, Esquire
I.D. No: 08073
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs
Jack Marrone, Karen Marrone,
Matthew Marrone and Vida Marrone

740 Hamilton Mall
Allentown, Pennsylvania 18101
(610) 439-1451

EXHIBIT B

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

FILED
HARRISBURG

JAN 14 2003

MARY E. D'ANDREA, CLERK
Per. [Signature]
DEPUTY CLERK

JACK MARRONE, husband, KAREN :
MARRONE, wife, both individually and :
in their capacity as parents and guardians: :
for VIDA MARRONE, a minor, and :
MATTHEW ADAM MARRONE, :
Plaintiffs :
:

v. :

ALLSTATE INSURANCE CO., et al. :
Defendants :

CIVIL ACTION NO. 1:CV-01-0773
(Judge Kane)

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

Before the Court is Plaintiffs' Motion to Permit the Filing of Plaintiffs' Medical Expert Reports Nunc Pro Tunc. (Doc. No. 101). The matter has been briefed and is ripe for disposition.

Plaintiffs bring this action against various Defendants for damages suffered as a result of alleged toxic mold that infested their home in Mt. Gretna, Pennsylvania. Plaintiffs commenced this action on May 3, 2001. The progress of the action has been delayed several times on motion of Plaintiffs. The most recent Case Management Order is a result of Plaintiffs' request for extension of all deadlines, including the deadline for the presentation of expert reports. By Order of this Court, those reports were due on September 13, 2002 and the deadline for filing dispositive motions was October 18, 2002. Both deadlines passed with no filings by Plaintiffs and no motion to extend these deadlines.

Defendants filed Motions for Summary Judgment on October 18, 2002, arguing, inter alia, that Plaintiffs' action is unsupported by medical testimony. Apparently on receipt of these motions, on that same day, Plaintiffs' counsel faxed to defense counsel a motion to extend all deadlines in the case by sixty days and filed the motion with the Court. When this Court denied

the motion, Plaintiffs filed the present motion to permit the filing of their medical expert reports nunc pro tunc. In support of this request, Plaintiffs' counsel asserts that his retained expert was absent from the country from the middle of August to the middle of October. Counsel offers no explanation for his failure to request an extension of time before the expiration of the deadline, nor does he explain why his request for an extension came over one month late and then only on receipt of Defendants' summary judgment motions. It would appear that Counsel forgot the deadline or chose to disregard it until it was brought to his attention by the filing of Defendants' motions.

The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the scheduling orders that govern this case are designed to ensure fairness, respect for the court, and the expeditious movement of cases through this Court. They are effective to accomplish these goals only if they are evenly and fairly enforced. Defendants have abided by all orders of this Court and with the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Plaintiffs have not, and Counsel has offered no reasonable explanations for his failure to comply. Were these considerations the only ones for this Court, fairness would seem to dictate that the evidence in question be excluded from the case as untimely and in violation of the Court's scheduling order. If Defendants are correct that this case cannot be prosecuted without a medical expert, Plaintiffs would ultimately suffer dismissal of their case as a consequence of this missed deadline.

Fortunately for Plaintiffs, Third Circuit case law requires that this Court look beyond a party's noncompliance with court orders and with the Federal Rules of this Civil Procedure. The Third Circuit has held that excluding critical testimony as a discovery sanction is a drastic measure that should be imposed only in extreme situations. Meyers v. Pennyback Woods Home Ownership Ass'n, 559 F.2d 894, 905 (3d Cir.1977). The Court has further held that the exclusion

of critical evidence should not occur absent a showing of willful deception or "flagrant disregard" of a court order by the proponent of the evidence. Konstantopoulos v. Westvaco Corp., 112 F.3d 710, 719 (3d Cir.1997). Therefore, before exercising its authority to exclude evidence to sanction discovery misconduct, a trial court must first consider whether the failure is willful or flagrant.

However careless the conduct of Plaintiffs' counsel, this Court cannot say that the failure to disclose the report of Plaintiffs' expert is willful or flagrant. Defendants were made aware of Plaintiffs' intention to offer expert testimony, and Plaintiffs were made available for examination by Defense medical experts. There are no facts to support a finding that Counsel's failure to comply with scheduling deadlines was in any way a tactical move. However, Counsel has to this day failed to offer to this Court any excuse for his failure to notify the Court of scheduling problems and request an extension before the deadline expired. As Counsel is without explanation or apology, it might reasonably be concluded that Counsel's conduct is flagrant within the meaning of Konstantopoulos. 112 F.3d at 719. However, because of the grave importance of this evidence to Plaintiffs, who presumably share no blame for Counsel's lapses, and because this is the first instance of noncompliance, this Court will resolve the doubt over this issue in Plaintiffs' favor, and find that Counsel's conduct was neither willful nor flagrant.

The Third Circuit has elucidated four factors to consider in addition to the importance of the testimony to be excluded in determining whether or not expert testimony should be excluded: (1) the prejudice or surprise in fact of the party against whom the excluded witnesses would have testified; (2) the ability of that party to cure the prejudice; (3) the extent to which waiver of the rule against calling unlisted witnesses would disrupt the orderly and efficient trial of the case or of other cases in the court; and (4) bad faith or willfulness in failing to comply with the district

court's order. Quinn v. Consolidated Freightways Corp., 283 F.3d 572, 577 (3d Cir. 2002); Konstantopoulos, 112 F.3d at 719; Meyers, 559 F.2d at 904-905.

These factors weigh against the exclusion of the evidence. Defendants are inconvenienced, but not surprised. Defendants were aware of the potential medical testimony in the case and how it bears on the ultimate issues before the Court. The prejudice created by the late disclosure of evidence can be minimized by postponing the trial date and all remaining case deadlines. A trial delay will disrupt the Court's calendar and necessitate the rescheduling of other cases, but no serious harm will come to Defendants as a result. With the addition of new evidence, Defendants' dispositive motions may need to be revised or resubmitted. These costs can be shifted to Plaintiffs, and do not necessitate the more drastic remedy of exclusion of the evidence.

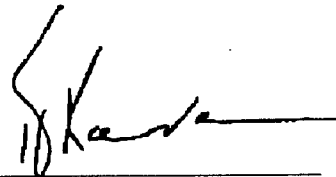
In light of all of the circumstances now appearing of record, Plaintiffs' Motion to Permit the Filing of Plaintiffs' Medical Expert Reports Nunc Pro Tunc will be granted. This Court does not find that it is empowered to exclude Plaintiffs' proffered expert as a sanction for violation of the scheduling order in this case. Pursuant to a separate order issued this date, Counsel for Plaintiffs shall show cause why he should not be sanctioned with a monetary fine and/or costs for failure to comply with orders of this Court.

Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED THAT:**

1. Plaintiffs' Motion to Permit the Filing of Plaintiffs' Medical Expert Reports Nunc Pro Tunc (Doc. No. 101) is **GRANTED**.
2. Plaintiffs may disclose the expert reports of Dr. Eckardt Johanning to Defendants on or before January 17, 2003.
3. Defendant Edelman's Motion to Strike the Affidavit of Eckardt Johanning (Doc.

No. 119) is **DENIED AS MOOT**.

4. In light of this decision, Defendant Edelman's Motion in Limine (Doc. No. 123) and Defendants Schaeffer and Mt. Gretna Realty's Motion in Limine (Doc. No. 124) are **DENIED** without prejudice to re-file more appropriate motions in limine in accordance with the new scheduling order.
5. All Defendants' Motions for Summary Judgment (Doc. Nos. 53, 58, 64, and 67) are **DENIED** without prejudice to re-file in accordance with the new scheduling order.
6. A new scheduling order shall issue.



Yvette Kane
United States District Judge

Date: 14 JAN, 2003

EXHIBIT C

Multi-Spec

Home Inspection Services

421 Redgate Rd. Sewickley, Pa. 15143

Fax (412) 741-5465

Bus. (412) 749-0626

INSPECTION REPORT 8-12-02

Prepared for:

*Gianni Floro
Tarasi, Tarasi & Fishman, P.C.
510 Third Avenue
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2191*

Prepared by:

*Tom Moore
8-31-02*

Purpose of the Report

An inspection was done on August 12, 2002 at a residential property at 354 Timber Road, Mt. Gretna, PA. The purpose of the inspection was to examine the house for moisture and water problems that possibly may have contributed to a mold and mildew condition resulting in the occupants having to move out of the house.

Current Conditions

Weather was clear, temperature in the 80's. Electric was off and could not operate the water since the source was a well and power is needed to operate the pump.

Observations and Findings

The house is a single story ranch style house with a full basement and integral garage underneath. The exterior and grounds inspection found some low areas and negative slope at the front and sides. (photos 5,7,8,9,10) The ground should be graded to slope away from the house so surface water is diverted. The gutters were found to have leaves and debris in them and they need to be cleaned out. The front center downspout had black corrugated piping attached to it to carry the discharge water around the side and to the rear of the house. (photo 4) The driveway slopes toward the garage and has inadequate drainage in front of the door. (photo 15,16) There was evidence of water entering under the garage door and path way into the garage. (photo 29) Proper drainage needs to be installed to handle all rain conditions. The right rear downspout was smashed almost closed and needs to be repaired.

The house is currently vacant and has been for approximately 2 years.

The first floor of the house had no evidence of mold or mildew growth.

The basement had remnants of a drywall ceiling that had been removed and the fiberglass insulation is still in place. (photo 26) The front wall of the basement had 2" x 4" studs and fiberglass insulation in place from the left front corner to approximately the middle of the front wall. Between the insulation and the block foundation was a layer of black roofing paper. The wall studs at the center of the front wall had areas of rot. Some studs were rotted significantly on the vertical areas indicating a wetting and drying scenario over a period of time. (photo 48) The bottom wall plate was black and moisture saturated. This condition was on the back half of the base plate, the front half looked normal. The bottom was not rotted since the wood appears to stay wet or saturated. (photo 47,48) The rear basement wall and right end partition wall still had paneling on it, which was warped due to dampness and humidity. (photo 37,38,39) The worst warpage was at the right rear corner of the finished area. There was evidence of small pipe leaks at the copper water line joints in the ceiling. (photo 43,44,45,46,52) There was also evidence of condensation and sweating of the copper water lines which had been above the drywall and under the ceiling insulation. The indications were dark staining of the insulation above the pipes and rusting pipe supports. (photo 45,46) The areas affected appeared to increase in the amount of the rust and staining as you move

toward the center of the area at the right rear corner of the finished area. (photo 37) There has been references of a hot tub being located at one time in this area. The storage area of the basement at the right end (photo 40, 41, 42) had current mold and mildew on the walls and paneling and efflorescence on the block indicating moisture migration through the block from the outside.

Conclusions

The finishing of the basement was incorrectly done. The vapor barrier (felt paper) was applied to the block wall. The correct method would have been to have the vapor barrier between the interior finished wall (drywall or paneling) and the insulation so that warm, moist air is stopped before entering the wall cavity. In this house, the warm, moist air was condensing on the felt paper and then running down the wall. Also, any exterior surface water migrating through the wall was also stopped by the felt paper and would run down to the bottom of the wall which would account for the saturated condition of the bottom wall plate. The presence of a hot tub in a basement without proper ventilation and dehumidifiers would contribute to humidity and temperature conditions needed for mold and mildew growth. Finally, there is evidence of leakage at the water pipes above the basement ceiling which would also have contributed to mold and mildew growth. Mold and mildew need moisture, warm temperatures, and a food source on which to grow. In this basement, the moisture was readily available from any number of sources outside surface water leaking through the foundation walls; leaking water supply pipes, and the use of a hot tub indoors. The food source was the framing, drywall, and paneling. These conditions from the photographs I examined existed at the time the photographs were taken. All my opinions are based upon a reasonable degree of home inspection certainty.

Tom Moore

Multi-Spec

Home Inspection Services

421 Redgate Rd. Sewickley, Pa. 15143

Fax (412) 741-5465

Bus. (412) 749-0626

Jack Marrone, husband, Karen Marrone, wife both individually and in their capacity as parents and natural guardians for Vida Marrone, a minor, and Matthew Adam Marrone v. Allstate Insurance Company, Linda M. Edleman, Fred Shafer, Mt. Gretna Realty and House Masters.

REFERENCES:

- 1) *A copy of the Amended Complaint in Civil Action;*
- 2) *a copy of the Housemaster Express Report;*
- 3) *a copy of the Advanced Applied Sciences Report;*
- 4) *a copy of the photographs of the Marrone's House (Lower Level) after the mold infestation took place;*
- 5) *a copy of the Seller's Disclosure Statement;*
- 6) *a copy of the video tape deposition of Chuck Berthoud, the Housemaster home inspector;*
- 7) *relevant portions of the materials that were attached to the home inspection report.*

Tom Moore
Multi-Spec
421 Redgate Road
Sewickley, PA 15143
(412) 741-3256

HIGHLIGHTS OF QUALIFICATIONS

- * Certified Pest Control Operator in PA
- * Qualified through EPA for Radon Testing
- * Certified by Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA) to perform one and two family dwelling and combination commercial inspections

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

May 1990 to
Present

Multi-Spec, Sewickley, PA
Business Owner, Home Inspection & Pest Control
Founded residential home inspection business, including radon, water quality, well-flow, and septic dye testing, as well as termite inspection and pest control
Responsible for determining general repair costs

Feb. 1982 to
Mar. 1990

Trapp Construction, Sewickley, PA
Construction Crew Leader
Oversaw construction crews in new home construction and remodeling

Dec. 1972 to
Dec. 1981

Dravo Corporation, Neville Island, PA
Fitting and Welding Foreman
Supervised fitting and welding crew of twenty men in the construction of barges and towboats

EDUCATION

Property Inspector's Training Institute
Port Washington, MD
Certificate in Property Inspection, May 1990
Intensive training in all areas of home inspection

Community College of Allegheny County
Pittsburgh, PA
Certificate in Heating/Air Conditioning, May 1983
GPA: 3.2

Alliance College, Cambridge Springs, PA
21 credits in Liberal Arts, May 1970

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Member, American Society of Home Inspectors (ASHI)
Member, Building Officials and Code Administrators (BOCA)

REFERENCES

References available upon request

EXHIBIT D



September 12, 2002

Mr. Jack P. & Karen A. Marrone
11673 Highway PP
Dixon, Missouri 64559

RE: Consultative Services - A2SI Project No. 2134
Litigation Support of Civil Action No. 1: CV-01-0073
SUBJECT PROJECT:

Marrone Residence
354 Timber Road, (Mt. Gretna)
Lebanon, Pennsylvania

Addendum to A2SI Project # 2008116
(Original Report Date 10/15/2000)

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Marrone:

At the request of you and your attorney, Gianni Floro of Tarasi, Tarasi & Fishman, a review of A2SI's earlier project report #2008116 was performed. As an additional support, we reviewed some additional pictures taken in the residence at 354 Timber Road by Mr. Floro, sometime after our original visit on 8/28/2000. In the pictures, more of the basement foundation wall finish (paneling, fiberglass insulation, and black roofing paper) and the ceiling drywall had been removed. These pictures helped to confirm our opinions stated in the original report that the exterior wall treatment was a significant contributor to the moisture and humidity levels in the basement which allowed the fungal growth we identified to grow and multiply.

At the time of our original visit, only a limited amount of wall and ceiling covering had been removed. The more recent pictures show additional discoloration from moisture, of the cement block foundation walls throughout the basement, and possibly from some fungal growth (as was found in sample 82800-002 in the earlier report), as well.

COMMENTS

During the many IAQ/IEQ (indoor Air Quality/ Indoor Environmental Quality) surveys and assessments we have performed, we have observed a significant number of basements which had been finished in conventional ways, but should not have been finished due to a variety of limiting factors (circumstances and conditions). These limiting factors range from terrain and topography issues, to foundation type (cement block as opposed to a poured cement foundation), to the condition of the foundation, to

Marrone Residence, 354 Timber Road, (Mt. Gretna)
Litigation Support of Civil Action No. 1: CV-01-0073
A2SI Project No. 2134
Sept. 12, 2002
Page 2 of 4

the presence of ongoing leaks or seepage (indicated by efflorescence and staining), to preexisting mold indications, to indications of elevated interior humidity from additional sources such as unvented hot tubs and combinations of these previously mentioned factors. If a home has one or more of these factors, there is a good possibility of moisture problems occurring in this basement, if inappropriate wall finishing methods are used significant mold growth can also become an issue. Based on our assessment, the residence at 354 Timber Road, had all of the limiting factors mentioned above.

CONCLUSIONS

Moisture that passes through the wall must be allowed to evaporate and be exhausted from the area by normal air exchange, or be removed by dehumidification. Sealing the wall surface by placing a "vapor barrier" or vapor retardent such as black roofing paper against the foundation surface will prevent normal evaporation of water passing through the foundation, so this moisture will build up behind the "vapor barrier" until it begins leak out the bottom of the wall (usually dampening the carpet pad and carpet, if present, which will usually result in mold growth in the carpet, as was also found here) or through seams in the vapor retardent. Excessive amounts of moisture behind this type of vapor retardent (many seams = leak points) will result in elevated humidity levels in the wall cavity and mold growth in the wall cavity. Another moisture source in a wall cavity of this type, is moisture from the humid basement (**hot tub**, leaking plumbing, humid air coming in from outside) permeating through the paneling, through the insulation and reaching the cool surface of the vapor barrier covered foundation. This moisture is likely to condense and dampen the foundation wall surface and maintain the humidity of the wall cavity and to a lesser degree the wall covering (paneling) to allow mold growth to continue. So, if adequate rain has occurred for ground water to lie against the foundation and to penetrate foundation wall, the moisture will collect in the wall cavity. If rain has not occurred for while but humidity levels are high, the cooler surface of the foundation will still condense moisture which will collect in the wall cavity. Either situation results in moisture which will collect in the wall cavity and produce potential mold growth.

With a reasonable degree of scientific certainty, based on our experience and training, the mold growth in the Marrone residence at 354 Timber Road was a result of the elevated moisture levels in the basement and in the basement wall cavities. These moisture levels were the result of the contributing factors detailed in the COMMENTS section, but primarily were the result of the inappropriately constructed finishing walls of the interior of the foundation trapping moisture that under other circumstances would have simply evaporated away.

Jack P. & Karen A. Marrone
Consultative Services

Marrone Residence, 354 Timber Road, (Mt. Gretna)
Litigation Support of Civil Action No. 1: CV-01-0073

A2SI Project No. 2134

Sept. 12, 2002

Page 3 of 4

RECOMMENDATIONS

For a basement such as this to be finished, an exterior drainage system and modifications to the landscaping would be suggested parts of the corrective actions required. The simplest but least attractive finishing approach would be to simply paint the foundation block walls with a waterproofing paint and operate a dehumidifier in the basement. A more cosmetic interior treatment would be to put wood studs and insulation up with a tight vapor barrier such as plastic sheeting, on the interior side (towards the room) of the insulation. However, with the amount of moisture potentially passing through the foundation, there is a high probability that moisture levels would still be elevated in the wall cavities, the carpets could still become damp and mold could still grow both in the wall cavities and in the carpet. Operation of one or more dehumidifiers in this basement would improve the situation by reducing the moisture levels present. A third option which we have seen have success in this type of situation is to build the finishing wall several inches from the foundation wall to provide an air space. This space is then ventilated by a small exhaust fan (more than one may be needed) which draws the damp air out of the space and vents it from the house. A further modification would have a dehumidifier in an adjacent area to the wall cavity (utility room or closet) and vent the dehumidified air into the wall cavity to further reduce the humidity level in the wall. A second dehumidifier drying the basement room air would further improve the conditions by reducing vapor loading, humidity levels and consequently, the potential for condensation.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Mr. Pfromm has been qualified as an expert on several occasions, as follows:

- 1985 – expert witness court testimony in a gasoline spill incident;
- 1990 – expert witness court testimony in a case against a laboratory regarding laboratory operations and analytical testing procedures;
- 2001 – expert testimony (deposition) involving indoor air quality, indoor environmental quality, health related issues, in a project with a major Pennsylvania State agency
- 2002 – expert testimony (deposition) in an Alabama case regarding indoor air quality and indoor environmental quality, health related effects, and source identification.

References

Bioaerosols – Assessment and Control, published by the ACGIH (American Council of Governmental Industrial Hygienists) 1999

Jack P. & Karen A. Marrone

Consultative Services

Marrone Residence, 354 Timber Road, (Mt. Gretna)

Litigation Support of Civil Action No. 1: CV-01-0073

A2SI Project No. 2134

Sept. 12, 2002

Page 4 of 4

Guidelines for the Determination, Remediation and Prevention of Biological Contamination in Indoor Environments, Professional Development Course (#704) AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) and the ACGIH, 1999 AIH Conference and Exposition

Controlling Moisture and Microbial Problems in Buildings, Professional Development Course, 1999 Mid Atlantic Environmental Hygiene Resource Center

Remediation and Prevention of Biological Contamination in Indoor Environments, Professional Development Course (#706) AIHA (American Industrial Hygiene Association) and the ACGIH, 2001 AIH Conference and Exposition

A2SI was pleased to assist you with this investigation and thank you for the opportunity to submit this Addendum to our previous project..

Sincerely,



Robert A. Pfromm, CIH
Senior Technical Advisor

Enclosures

P R O F E S S I O N A L E X P E R I E N C E

ADVANCED APPLIED SCIENCES, INC.

March 1999 to Present

SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR

Mr. Pfromm presently serves as the Senior Technical Advisor for Advanced Applied Sciences, Inc. from which he is primarily responsible for providing technical oversight and supervision in support of our indoor air quality, industrial hygiene, environmental, health and safety projects. Mr. Pfromm also provides training in the areas of indoor air quality and bioremediation.

For more than eighteen years, Mr. Pfromm has worked as an occupational safety and health professional. The American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH) has certified him in the Chemical Aspects of industrial hygiene since 1988. In 1999 Mr. Pfromm tested for and received from the ABIH, the rare sub-specialty certification in Indoor Environmental Quality. In the field of occupational safety and health he has personally performed hundreds of surveys, investigations and assessments over the broad range of that discipline. His experiences have additionally been enhanced by many projects in the province of the environmental sciences; ranging from analyses of environmental air, water and soil samples and laboratory management, to phase 1 auditing, safety and health training, indoor air quality surveys and project management on biological remediation, lead abatement and asbestos remediation. He has had extensive experience interfacing with engineering, architectural, medical and legal professionals, as well as union and employee groups such as teachers unions as they were integral to and associated with these projects.

Mr. Pfromm has worked closely with company & corporate managers and professionals. At the same time he has had to communicate with and establish a working relationship with supervisors, staff, technical personnel, laborers, students and their parents. As a technical trainer, he has taught engineers, chemists, teachers, educational administrators and maintenance and custodial personnel in a variety of occupational and environmental subjects, including Bloodborne Pathogens, Right to Know, Asbestos Awareness and Indoor Environmental Quality Awareness. To function in these capacities, he has had to develop and maintain considerable communication and personnel skills.

ROBERT A. PFROMM, CIH
SENIOR TECHNICAL ADVISOR

AMERICAN WESTECH, INC.

March 1999 to Present

DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE SERVICES

Advanced Applied Sciences, Inc. provides consulting services to American Westech, Inc. as a subcontractor. Mr. Pfromm manages the account and is responsible for achieving and maintaining certification of the laboratory by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA) and ensuring that the level of training, quality control and performance of the laboratory facility, its operation, and its personnel meet or exceed all applicable AIHA requirements.

Mr. Pfromm is directly responsible for the development and implementation of a sound Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Control (QC) Program pertinent to the industrial hygiene department of American Westech, Inc.

INX CORPORATION

July 1998 to March 1999

**DIRECTOR, INDOOR AIR QUALITY SERVICES/
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST**

Mr. Pfromm marketed, planned, executed, and reported Indoor Air Quality services to a wide range of clients from industry to schools and homeowners. He was also responsible for planning and managing remediation projects based on survey results.

KARL & ASSOCIATES

October 1996 to July 1998

SENIOR INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST

Mr. Pfromm was responsible for marketing, planning, implementation, and reporting of a variety of industrial hygiene and indoor air quality services for a broad range of clientele, from factories to school districts. In addition, Mr. Pfromm administered and performed an extensive range of training programs for employees of client school districts to meet state requirements. Mr. Pfromm also administered an environmental services program for a consortium of school districts in New Jersey.

INDEPENDENT CONSULTING

January 1996 to October 1996

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST

Mr. Pfromm provided a variety of industrial hygiene and indoor air quality services to a broad range of clientele, from consulting engineers to school districts. In addition, Mr. Pfromm performed an extensive range of training programs.

**ANALYTICAL HYDROLOGY
ASSOCIATES, LTD. (AHA)**

January 1990 to July 1992

**ANALYTICAL LABORATORIES OF
SKELLY AND LOY, INC. (ALSL)**

July 1992 to December 1995

**CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST, DIRECTOR- INDUSTRIAL
HYGIENE LAB SERVICES, SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMIST**

Mr. Pfromm provided a variety of industrial hygiene and indoor air quality services to a broad range of clientele, from consulting engineers to school districts (ALSL). In addition, Mr. Pfromm served as Organics Section Group Leader for the laboratory (ALSL). At Analytical Hydrology Associates (AHA), Mr. Pfromm was Laboratory Manager and Senior Environmental Chemist responsible for all laboratory operations, training of other chemists and report preparation and review.

TRACOR INSTRUMENTS, INC

October 1988 to January 1990

SENIOR MARKETING REPRESENTATIVE

Mr. Pfromm provided sales and technical training to clientele of this analytical instrument manufacturer in a variety of environmental and industrial hygiene services to a broad range of clientele, from consulting engineers and laboratories to municipal water treatment authorities. In addition, Mr. Pfromm received the companies' "Presidents Award" for second highest national sales and third highest worldwide sales in 1989.

SPOTTS, STEVENS & MCCOY, INC. (SSM)

June 1981 to October 1988

**INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST, SENIOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHEMIST,
CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL HYGIENIST (1988)**

Mr. Pfromm served as Organics Section Group Analyst for the Industrial Hygiene laboratory and later as Group Leader. Mr. Pfromm also provided a variety of industrial hygiene and indoor air quality services to a broad range of clientele, from consulting engineers to school districts. The broad range of projects SSM was involved in as a consulting engineering firm, exposed Mr. Pfromm to a rich level of industrial hygiene and environmental experience which has proven to be extremely valuable in his later endeavors.

E X P E R I E N C E H I G H L I G H T S

Since 1988, Mr. Pfromm has had many experiences working on sick building syndrome/indoor air and water quality projects. He has been the project manager on HVAC remediation projects for clients and investigated numerous complaints of illness from indoor airborne/microbial contaminants.

A partial list of Indoor Air Quality and Industrial Hygiene projects that Mr. Pfromm has been directly involved with as either a Project Manager or Lead Investigator follows:

- Chester County Courthouse Annex – fungi contamination.
- Little Egg Harbor School District, N.J. – fungi contamination, roof leak.
- Upper Deerfield School District, N.J. – excessive humidity and fungi contamination .
- Upper Saddle River School District, N.J. – fungi contamination.
- Woodridge School District, N.J. – fungi contamination.
- Pennsylvania State Senate Chamber – post remediation fungi clearance sampling.
- Lafayette College, Easton, PA. – fungi sampling in Library following elevated humidity condition.
- Waynesboro Hospital, PA. – investigation of foul odor, fungi and bacteria contamination .
- York Hospital, York, PA. – pre and post remediation fungi sampling in hospital wing.
- a leading surgical instrument manufacturer, Reading, PA. – plant wide survey for trace levels of sulfuric acid vapors, which were causing an etching problem.

- Diversified Mechanical Incorporated, PA. – Carbon Monoxide survey in warehouse of DMI client.
- DMI, PA. – Carbon Monoxide survey in an eastern PA. High school.
- Excelsior Blower Corp. PA. – Welding Fume survey in plant to determine effectiveness of improvements to ventilation system.

LITIGATION SUPPORT AND EXPERT TESTIMONY

Mr. Pfromm has performed many projects over the past twenty (20) years that involved epidemiological investigations, environmental health investigations, indoor air quality (IAQ) and indoor environmental quality (IEQ). Most recently, while at A2SI, Mr. Pfromm managed a comprehensive long-term IAQ/IEQ project for major Pennsylvania State agency that involved extensive health investigation studies, surveys, testing, public relations, and expert testimony. Due to our commitment to client confidentiality, we cannot discuss the details of such survey. However, the following reference is given to verify the work performed for that agency:

Pennsylvania Office of Administration
Mr. William Trusky
Manager, Accelerated Grievance Program
Bureau of Labor Relations
Room 404 – Finance Building
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17120
Telephone: 717-783-5160

In addition, Mr. Pfromm has been qualified to provide expert testimony on many occasions, most notably as follows:

- 1985 – expert witness court testimony in a gasoline spill incident;
- 1990 – expert witness court testimony in a case against a laboratory regarding laboratory operations and analytical testing procedures;
- 2001 – expert testimony involving indoor air quality, indoor environmental quality, health related issues, in a project with a major Pennsylvania State agency;
- 2002 – expert testimony in an Alabama case regarding indoor air quality and indoor environmental quality, health related effects, and source identification.

E D U C A T I O N A N D C R E D E N T I A L S

Kutztown University
B.S. Environmental Science, 1981
B.A. Marine Science, 1979

Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)
American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH), 1988
Certificate #3948

Indoor Environmental Quality (Sub-specialty)
American Board of Industrial Hygiene (ABIH), 1999

A D D I T I O N A L T R A I N I N G

Kutztown University – "Noise and Man - Industrial Noise and Hearing Conservation" – 1981

University of Michigan - "Guidelines for the Assessment of Bioaerosols in the Indoor Environment" – 1989

Harvard University – Harvard School of Public Health – "Indoor Air Quality – Evaluation, Measurement and Control" - 1992

American Industrial Hygiene Conference (AIHC) – Professional Development Course (PDC) – "Indoor Air Quality and HVAC Systems" - 1995

AIHC – PDC – "Guidelines for the Determination, Remediation and Prevention of Biological Contamination in Indoor Environments" – 1998 & 2001

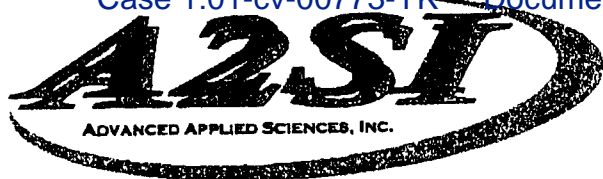
MidAtlantic Environmental Hygiene Resource Center – "Controlling Moisture and Microbial Problems in Buildings" - 1999

P R O F E S S I O N A L A F F I L I A T I O N S

Member, American Industrial Hygiene Association
Member, American Board of Industrial Hygiene

P U B L I C S E R V I C E

- President, Bernville Borough Council (Municipal Government), Bernville, PA
- Chairman, Water, Sewer and Public Safety Committee, Bernville Borough Council
- Member, Budget Committee, Bernville Borough Council
- Chairman, Emergency Services Committee, Bernville Borough Council



October 15, 2000
FINAL REPORT

Jack and Karen Marrone
354 Timber Road, Mt. Gretna
Lebanon, PA 17042

Project: IAQ Survey of the Marrone residence – 354 Timber Road, Mt. Gretna
A2SI Project # 2008116

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Marrone:

A2SI was requested by the Marrone's to perform a limited Indoor Air Quality/Indoor Environmental Quality (IAQ/IEQ) survey on 8/28/2000 to determine possible Bioaerosol (airborne Fungi, Mold and Yeast) involvement in Indoor Environmental Quality complaints related to the residence.

Executive Summary

The Marrone's have related that the home at 354 Timber Road, Mt. Gretna, was originally shown to them during a period of dryer weather. At that time, they did not observe any signs of water problems or visible mold. It was also stated, that as the weather changed and became damper, they began to notice more and more indicators of potential water problems (dampness in the basement, musty odors and eventually significant visible mold on the paneling and other surfaces). There were also some plumbing problems in the basement that became evident. These problems were indicated by numerous spots on the basement ceiling, where condensation from the pipes was wetting through the drywall ceiling and black spots leaching through at many of these points where mold was possibly growing (a common indicator of mold growth on the top surface of a ceiling). Visible mold became a significant noticeable problem in the basement and the Marrone's became concerned enough to request an IAQ/IEQ evaluation. Several members of the Marrone family were having indications of respiratory distress. Testing was performed as noted in the Scope of Work section, using appropriate methodologies and samples were sent to a qualified laboratory for incubation and identification. Several recommendations were made at the time of sampling based on the observed conditions. Evaluation of the results and observations led to the following conclusions:

Air, surface and carpet dust samples, all indicated the presence of fungi unrelated to the outside air, either by species or number, including the fungi *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Stachybotrys*, which are known and significant allergens. Heavy visible surface growth, all in the basement, was noted and sampled. The sampled surface locations were as follows: two separate walls in the basement (which appeared to have a coating of a faintly gray/green mold. Several other surfaces

1

had visible indications of mold, but were not sampled as representative surfaces of similar mold had already been sampled. Air samples were as follows: basement air, living room air, and outside the home for control and comparison purposes. Carpet dust was sampled in the basement and the living room. The basement was also found to have high Relative Humidity percentages (RH%) and a measurably higher airborne moisture loading (absolute humidity) than the outside air. The first floor RH% measured in the living room was within ASHRAE guidelines. The basement was found to have significant quantities of surface growth of known allergens and with the elevated interior humidity, additional growth would be possible, potentially resulting in a release of spores and fungal fragments (a "bloom" or amplification), which could challenge the respiratory conditions of the occupants. The cement block foundation interior walls are, in most of the basement covered with "tar paper" followed by fiberglass insulation and finished by wood fiber paneling. When a portion of the "tar paper" was peeled away by the homeowner, the foundation wall and the wall surface side of the "tar paper", were visibly wet.

Observations

The home has a mostly finished basement, with a cement floor and a cement block foundation. The house is built on rolling terrain, with landscaping in relatively close proximity. The ground around the home appeared quite damp. A2SI was contacted because of the presence of visible mold on a number of interior surfaces of the home, especially the basement, and the homeowners concern for potential health effects until these contaminants are identified. Bioaerosol samples were collected on each floor, with an emphasis on the basement, where most of the visible mold was noticed, and surface samples and carpet dust were also sampled at specific locations. An outside bioaerosol sample was collected for comparison and control purposes, as required by the methodology. In addition to the observations noted in the Executive Summary above, the basement of the house had a noticeably musty odor, with visible mold on many of the observed surfaces. There were also a number of visible wet spots in the basement, primarily on the walls. It was observed, that the most of the interior surface of the below grade (underground) foundation walls were covered first with a layer of tar paper, then with fiberglass insulation between studs, then with the wood paneling. This does not prevent moisture from entering the basement. What this type of wall treatment does do is slow evaporation preventing the walls from drying, allowing excessive mold growth behind the walls and by letting the moisture into the basement, increases the relative humidity throughout the basement making mold growth possible almost anywhere in the basement.

Scope of Work

A series of samples were collected in the residence located at 354 Timber Road, Mt. Gretna. The purpose of this sampling was to characterize the potential biological contamination in the home following the finding of visible mold inside the home. The samples were collected at several locations throughout the home. Sampling types consisted of airborne biological contaminants (Bioaerosols), collected with an Andersen N6 impaction sampler and Sabouraud's Dextrose Agar (fungal samples). Surface samples were collected with sterile biological transfer swabs. Two carpet dust samples was collected from a 1 square foot area, using 25 mm filter cassettes with 0.45 micron pore size membrane filter and a high volume air pump. Air sampling locations

included the basement, the first floor living room, and an outside sample for comparison and control. Surface samples were all collected in the basement, from suspected visible mold, and carpet dust was collected from the carpet in the basement and in the living room. Actual fungal ID's and counts were detailed in the lab report (Attached Appendix A).

This indoor air quality survey was performed within the scope of work and in accordance with chosen professional standards and guidelines, and in accordance with known applicable regulatory requirements and guidelines. The sample collection, laboratory analyses, data reduction and calculations, interpretations, and evaluations were performed accurately to the best knowledge of A2SI. A2SI assumes no liability for financial or health consequences from the actions or lack of actions taken by the Marrone family, or others, as a result of this report. All collected data, observations, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this report were influenced by the conditions which existed at the time of the survey and sample collection, and are representative of those conditions existing at the time of sampling and in the location sampled.

Sample Locations

Sample ID Number	Sample Type	Location
82800-001	Surface swab – Mold and Fungi	Wall in basement
82800-002	Surface swab – Mold and Fungi	Wall in basement
82800-003	Air Sample - Mold and Fungi	Basement air
82800-004	Carpet dust – Mold and Fungi	Carpet dust in Basement
82800-005	Air Sample - Mold and Fungi	Living room air
82800-006	Carpet dust – Mold and Fungi	Carpet dust in Living room
82800-007	Air Sample - Mold and Fungi	Outside air

Sample Results Summary

Sample ID Number & Type	Total Fungi – CFU/unit
82800-001 Surface swab –	>336 CFU/in ²
82800-002 Surface swab –	322 CFU/in ²
82800-003 Air Sample –	4308 CFU/m ³
82800-004 Carpet dust –	>4390 CFU/ in ²
82800-005 Air Sample –	228 CFU/m ³
82800-006 Carpet dust –	1321 CFU/ in ²
82800-007 Air Sample -	588 CFU/m ³

CFU/in² - Colony Forming Units/square inch; CFU/m³ - Colony Forming Units/cubic meter
Detailed Bacteria and Fungi results are found in Appendix 1

Relative Humidity and Temperature Results

Location Relative Humidity (RH%) Temperature (°F)

Outside House	50 %	79
Living room	52%	75
Basement	71%	70

Results

The outside bioaerosol counts should, in general, always be higher than the inside counts. This situation will occur, if there is a normally functioning ventilation system and if other circumstances effecting bioaerosol growth are in an acceptable range. An acceptable range of circumstances would minimize fungi and bacteria growth – such as clean and dry conditions; an unacceptable range of circumstances would help to maximize fungi and bacteria growth – such as dirty and damp or wet conditions.

If windows are open for ventilation, and air exchange is occurring, the counts should be approximately the same, but generally no higher inside than outside and the genera and proportions should be similar. If there is a situation leading to interior amplification of bioaerosol numbers, it should be readily apparent from the counts and proportion comparisons of the different genera of organisms. If the only source of fungal contamination was the outside air, then proportions of fungi in all of the samples inside or out would be comparatively similar. The proportions were determined to be significantly different during this sampling.

The presence of an organism in an interior sample and not in the exterior sample requires either active growing colonies of the organism or a reservoir of viable spores to be present in the building. For this apparent amplification to be possible, several requirements must be met or have been met at some time in the recent past. They are as follows: a substrate or growth media, appropriate temperature conditions, and adequate or excessive moisture. Normal dust and dirt are generally adequate to serve as a minimal growth media, but carpeting and the dirt it traps is even more favorable for growth. Virtually any surface in a home has an adequate source of nutrients for fungal growth to begin and occasionally the fungi can colonize the substrate (such as paneling). Over time the available nutrients on surfaces tend to increase through deposition such as cooking oils which became volatile when heated, or from application, such as cleaning agents. It is well documented that virtually any surface will have adequate nutrition for fungi to begin growing. Relative humidity percentages of greater than 60% are adequate for some fungal growth to begin, but higher humidity makes it more likely, and damp or wet surfaces will be ideal for growth. The RH% values make it clear, that at the time of sampling, the interior of the basement of the house was more humid than the outside air. This helps to create an ideal condition for mold and fungi growth.

The living room air sample (005) was lower in total counts then the outside sample, and the species present and the proportions of different fungi were similar to the outside sample for 2 out

of 3 organisms. The additional fungi is present in the basement in elevated numbers, and the quantities found in the living room for this fungi could easily be explained by normal air movement in the house, even with the basement door closed. The basement air sample (003) was much higher in total counts than the outside sample (007), and the species present and the proportions of different fungi were also significantly different from the outside sample indicating the presence of single or multiple repositories of growth and/or amplification points. This conclusion was supported by the readily visible fungal growth found in the basement and the laboratory results, which confirmed this as well.

The carpet samples in both the living room (006) and the basement (004), indicate contamination by a variety of fungi. However, the basement carpet represents a potential respiratory hazard. The living room carpet results, while indicative of contamination, appear to be controllable by HEPA vacuuming and aggressive carpet cleaning, disinfection and rapid drying. Every effort should be made to control excess moisture in this home. As noted above, the basement carpet is significantly contaminated and is very possibly the primary source contributing to the high air counts found for both *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium*. As we recommended during our sampling visit, this carpet should be disposed of. The living room carpet is by itself unlikely to produce substantial airborne bioaerosols unless it is aggressively disturbed as with vacuuming using a non-HEPA filtered vacuum, or if the carpet was allowed to become damp or wet for an extended period. This could occur if the carpet was cleaned and not quickly and thoroughly dried. As we recommended during our sampling visit, only a HEPA filtered vacuum should be used in a carpeted home or area with allergens present and allergy sufferers in residence.

No bioremedial efforts will be successful if the moisture levels remain elevated. Even though the living room air samples have lower total fungal counts than the outside sample, there are a number of species of concern from an IAQ and allergen perspective. The living room air sample (005) contained mostly *Cladosporium*, which is considered a fairly mild allergen and is the predominant fungi in the outside sample. This sample also contained a low number of *Aspergillus* sp., a genus with generally stronger allergen effects and a similar count of *Penicillium* sp., generally considered somewhat less allergenic than the *Aspergillus* sp. and also in low numbers. The basement air sample (003) had a much higher count than the outside sample and more significantly, the predominant fungi was *Penicillium* sp., not *Cladosporium* sp. as in the outside sample, indicating a significant reservoir of *Penicillium* in the basement. In fact, the basement sample did not have any detectable *Cladosporium* sp., but the presence of any *Cladosporium* may have been masked by the other growth. The remainder of fungi in the basement air sample was *Aspergillus* sp., also in significantly high but somewhat lower numbers than the *Penicillium*.

A swab sample (001) was collected from the basement wall paneling on the outside of the bathroom (not an exterior wall, adjacent to the foundation, but an interior wall). This sample was collected due to the possible appearance of fungi growth on that surface. This surface coating was a dusting, of light gray to green in color. The lab results indicate a significant presence of *Stachybotrys* sp. fungi spores on that surface. The fungi growth observed on the wall surface did not have the characteristic appearance of *Stachybotrys* (black and moist) and the paneling did not appear to be at the time of the sampling or to ever have been wet to the extent normally

associated with *Stachybotrys*. The paneling in this area was dry and unstained. The second swab sample collected in the basement (002) was sampled from the wet foundation wall, after lifting up a section of the tar paper that presently covers most of the below grade interior wall surface. This sample had a very similar proportion of *Stachybotrys* and *Aspergillus* to the other wall sample. This sample also had one additional fungi (*Mucor* sp.), which prefers wet conditions.

Conclusions

There were noteworthy indications of fungal contamination in this house. The fungi found are of significant concern from an allergen aspect, dependant on the sensitivity of the exposed person. These levels could possibly be at symptomatic concentrations, if the exposed person is, in fact, sensitive to these species. As noted above, conditions are adequate for additional growth to occur, with the elevated RH% and the existing surface growth, which could substantially increase the exposure risk for a susceptible individual, such as an asthmatic. Appropriate medical testing on the occupants by qualified medical personnel could assist in determining the susceptibility of these individuals. Based on the observed and confirmed surface growth of *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* (carpet) in this home, and the non-typical presence of *Stachybotrys*, it would be prudent to limit occupancy by individuals known to have a physical condition aggravated by fungal contamination. At least until corrective actions have been completed and the effectiveness of these actions confirmed by follow-up testing.

Some fungi of the genus *Aspergillus* are opportunistic pathogens in susceptible immunosuppressed individuals (HIV or AIDS patients, organ transplant patients, chemotherapy patients and diabetics are some examples of these). The levels of contamination found in this residence should be controlled with aggressive means to prevent any increases, reduce the existing populations and return the interior populations to the ideal of a reduced version of the exterior populations. The amount of surface fungi present could under existing conditions of growth produce a substantial airborne allergen count in this home, especially as the season requires that the windows be closed, thus reducing the air exchange of this house. So far, based on the sampling, there does not appear to be an excessive transfer of allergens to the first floor from the basement. As noted in the air samples, despite the presence of *Stachybotrys* in the basement, there was none detected in the basement air sample. *Stachybotrys* is usually not detected in air samples due to the normal state of the spores (wet and sticky).

It is obvious from the inspection observations and the lab results that this home and specifically the basement were at the time of sampling significantly damp and contaminated with a variety of allergenic fungi. The susceptibility of the occupants to these allergens and the quantities present are the deciding factors in how the occupants will react to this exposure.

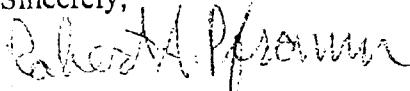
It is essential that the moisture problems with the basement foundation be corrected and that steps be taken to reduce relative humidity levels in the basement and in the main portion of the house. Based on observations, the carpet in the living room is also a very likely source reservoir of some of the airborne concentrations. Controlling moisture is the primary method of controlling mold, fungi and bacteria in a residence. Additional aggressive cleaning (with HEPA vacuums) and disinfection may be needed.

Recommendations

- 1.) Until the presence of the elevated fungal growth, specifically *Stachybotrys* and *Aspergillus* sp., is reduced or removed, occupation of the basement of this home would generally not be recommended.
- 2.) Until other steps can be taken, we strongly recommend that all vacuuming of carpets and furnishings done in this home, only be done with a true HEPA filtered vacuum cleaner.
- 3.) Install a dehumidifier (more than one if necessary) in the basement permanently and operate a unit in the main occupied area of the house when humidity is high.
- 4.) Portable HEPA filtration units can be used in occupied rooms to further reduce airborne allergens of all types, if needed.
- 5.) Redirect all downspouts so that flow of rain water from the gutters does not directly contact the side of the foundation or saturate the ground directly adjacent to the house. This recommendation also applies to the sump pump discharge.
- 6.) Sample additional locations in the basement to localize contamination sources there and to determine extent of remediation or precautions required for use and occupancy.
- 7.) Evaluate additional waterproofing methods for the foundation (exterior or interior methods), many options are available.
- 8.) It may be of value to have the entire house "fogged" with a biocidal disinfectant (several types are available) to eliminate viable free floating fungal spores, and to eliminate surface contamination on walls and hard surfaces. This process would not eliminate contamination from carpets or furnishings, as spores may be deep into the pile or fabric. Fogging will also not control the growth of fungi behind the "tar paper" water proofing in the basement. Further bioremediation suggestions are possible. The use of Ozone treatment systems is generally not recommended to control fungi and bacteria due to inconsistency of treatment, inability of the Ozone to penetrate porous materials, questionable effectiveness under different circumstances and the known toxicity of Ozone (OSHA limit of 0.1 ppm). The EPA has a great deal of information on this application and does not recommend it.
- 9.) The basement "waterproofing" should all be removed and the walls disinfected. More effective true waterproofing methods should be implemented to dry the basement. These methods may include any of the following: foundation exterior application of waterproofing agents with drainage tile; interior drainage of the block wall with interior application of a waterproofing material; in either case, dehumidification will be necessary.

These recommendations may not be in order of urgency, as we feel all may be necessary to complete the control of the contamination in this residence. We would be pleased to discuss these recommendations further. If you have any questions in reference to this report, please contact us at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Pfromm". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" and last name "Pfromm" being clearly distinguishable.

Robert A. Pfromm, CIH
Project Manager
Advanced Applied Sciences, Inc.

APPENDIX 1



LABORATORY REPORT

CLIENT PROJECT INFORMATION

Client Name: Marrone

Address:

Project Manager: Robert Pfromm, CIH

Project ID: 2008116

Project Number:

Telephone:

Fax:

LABORATORY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Number: 2008106

Date Received: 8/28/00

Project Manager: Robert J. Leshner, Ph.D.

Due Date: NA

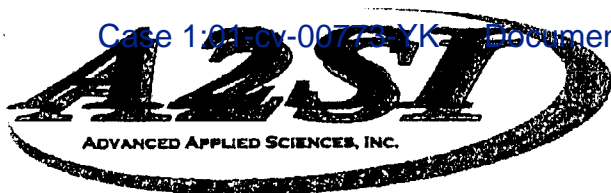
Quote Number: NA

Date Completed: 9/10/00

Invoice Number: NA

LABORATORY RESULTS

FIELD SAMPLE ID	Sample Type	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	RESULT	ISOLATE	UNITS
82800-001	Wipe, 1sq. in.	Basement Wall 1	>300 36	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Stachybotrys sp. Aspergillus sp.	CFU/in ²
82800-002	Wipe	Basement Well 2	276 40 6	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Stachybotrys sp. Aspergillus sp. Mucor sp.	CFU/in ²
82800-003	Air, 85 liters	Basement	3192 1116	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Penicillium sp. Aspergillus sp.	CFU/m ³
82800-004	Vac, 144 sq. in.	Carpet Basement	>3000 1300 90	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Penicillium sp. Aspergillus sp. Alternaria sp.	CFU/in ²
82800-005	Air	Living Room	180 24 24	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Cladosporium sp. Aspergillus sp. Penicillium sp.	CFU/m ³



LABORATORY RESULTS

FIELD SAMPLE ID	Sample Type	LOCATION DESCRIPTION	RESULT	ISOLATE	UNITS
82800-006	Vac, 144 sq. in.	Carpet, Living Room	920 310 60 31	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Penicillium sp. Aspergillus sp. Chrysosporium sp. Epicoccum sp.	CFU/in ²
82800-007	Air	Outside	468 60 60	<u>Fungal Isolates</u> Cladosporium sp. Epicoccum sp. Penicillium sp.	CFU/m ³

Laboratory Report Approval

Approved By: _____

[Signature]
Robert J. Leshner, Ph.D.
Laboratory Director

Date Approved: _____

[Signature]
9/15/00

2008106

PROJECT:

DUE:

Funghi

INVOICE TO (may enter "SAME" if same as report)

CLIENT COMMENTS or SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Sampled By: Robert Pfennig

Date: 8-28-00

Time

Requisitioned By: 10

Date _____

Time

Accepted By:	

Date _____

Time	
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Relinquished To Lab By: Robert Y. Harman

Date 8/2/80

Time 7/8

Accepted at Lab By
A. Tecl

Date	8/28/10
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Time	
00	

NOTE: Rush TAT must be pre-arranged. Surcharges will be applied accordingly.

TELEPHONE: (717) 651-9377
FAX: (717) 657-0752

EXHIBIT E

Source: [Legal](#) > [Cases - U.S.](#) > [All Courts - By State](#) > [PA Federal and State Cases](#) ⓘ

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*2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12993, **

IN RE: PAOLI RAILROAD YARD PCB LITIGATION. THIS DOCUMENT RELATES TO: **Narcise** v. SEPTA, et al., Williams v. SEPTA, et al., Stanbach v. SEPTA, et al.

MASTER DOCKET NO. 86-2229, No. 87-1190, No. 87-1258, No. 87-3227

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA

2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12993

September 6, 2000, Decided

DISPOSITION: [*1] Defendants' motion for Summary Judgment Granted.

CASE SUMMARY


PROCEDURAL POSTURE: Defendant railroads moved for summary judgment in a case where plaintiffs sought monetary damages and medical monitoring based on claims arising under state tort law and the Federal Employers Liability Act resulting from alleged illnesses from exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls.

OVERVIEW: Plaintiffs were workers at a railroad yard. They filed an action alleging that they suffered a variety of severe and unusual illnesses as a result of exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls. The complaints sought monetary damages and medical monitoring based on claims arising under state tort law and the Federal Employers Liability Act (FELA). No FELA claims remained. Plaintiffs' tort claims against remaining defendants were governed by Pennsylvania common law. Plaintiffs were pursuing five types of claims against the remaining defendants: (1) negligence; (2) strict liability, including failure to warn and defective design; (3) fraud, including fraudulent concealment; (4) infliction of severe emotional distress (negligent and intentional); and (5) punitive damages. The court found that the emotional distress claims were barred as a matter of law. Next, the court found that plaintiffs failed to provide sufficient evidence of causation, a necessary element in a products liability action as well as in negligence and misrepresentation actions. Finally, a medical monitoring claim failed because of plaintiff's inability to provide reliable expert testimony.


OUTCOME: Defendants' motion was granted because plaintiffs failed to provide sufficient evidence of causation regarding negligence, strict liability, and fraud claims, without which summary judgment must be granted. With regard to the medical monitoring claim, summary judgment was proper because a plaintiff failed to provide reliable, individualized expert testimony.

CORE TERMS: causation, exposure, expert testimony, medical monitoring, summary judgment, disease, illness, causal relationship, proffered, landfill, medical testimony, settlement, exposed, cancer, genuine issue of material fact, toxic chemicals, expert opinion, toxicologist, diagnostic, expertise, chemicals, diagnose, reliable, railroad, residential, elevated, training, poisons, doctor, opportunity to meet


LexisNexis(TM) HEADNOTES - Core Concepts - ♦ [Hide Concepts](#) [Civil Procedure > Summary Judgment > Summary Judgment Standard](#)

HN1  Summary judgment is appropriate where the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, reveal no genuine issue of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law. In deciding a motion for summary judgment, all facts, and reasonable inferences drawn therefrom, must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party.


 [Civil Procedure > Summary Judgment > Burdens of Production & Proof](#)

HN2  To obtain summary judgment relief, the moving party has the initial burden of identifying evidence that shows an absence of a genuine issue of material fact. The non-moving party then must go beyond the mere allegations of the pleadings, and, from the evidence of record, designate specific facts showing that there is a genuine disputed issue for trial. In deciding whether an issue is genuine, the court's function is not to weigh the evidence or to determine the truth of the matter, but only to determine whether the evidence of record is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party.


 [Civil Procedure > Summary Judgment > Summary Judgment Standard](#)

HN3  Summary judgment must be granted against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial.


 [Civil Procedure > Summary Judgment > Summary Judgment Standard](#)

HN4  A dispute over those facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing substantive law, i.e., the material facts, will preclude the entry of summary judgment.


 [Torts > Business & Employment Torts](#)

HN5  Under Pennsylvania law, plaintiffs in toxic tort cases have no cause of action for risk or fear of future injuries.


 [Torts > Causation](#)

HN6  Proof of causation is a necessary element in a products liability action as well as in a negligence action. Accordingly, a defendant cannot be held liable on a theory of negligence, strict product liability, or misrepresentation unless a causal relationship is established between the defendant's product and the plaintiff's injury.


 [Evidence > Witnesses > Expert Testimony](#) [Torts > Causation](#)

HN7  Under Pennsylvania law, unequivocal medical testimony is necessary to establish the causal connection in cases where there is no obvious causal relationship between the accident and the injury. Such testimony is needed to establish that the injury in question did, with a reasonably degree of medical certainty, stem from the complained of act. Under some rare circumstances, Pennsylvania law may allow a personal injury case in which there is no obvious causal relationship to be submitted to a jury on the basis of causation testimony presented by a qualified expert other than a medical doctor. Expert medical testimony on causation requires the witness to offer expert medical testimony on the injury itself and the relationship between the injury and the alleged cause. Consequently, an expert offered by plaintiffs on the issue of causation in this case must be an expert in diagnosing, and in determining the cause of, the injuries at issue.


 Evidence > Witnesses > Expert Testimony

HN8  See Fed. R. Evid. 702.


 Evidence > Witnesses > Expert Testimony

HN9  Under Fed. R. Evid. 702, the trial judge acts as a gatekeeper to ensure that any and all expert testimony or evidence is not only relevant, but also reliable. Fed. R. Evid. 702 has three major requirements: (1) the proffered witness must be an expert; (2) the expert must testify about matters requiring scientific, technical, or specialized knowledge; and (3) the expert's testimony must assist the trier of fact. Under the first requirement, the witness must be qualified as an expert. An expert can be qualified by a broad range of knowledge, skills, training, education, or experience. A witness who does not possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter is not qualified to offer an expert opinion.


 Evidence > Witnesses > Expert Testimony

HN10  Courts have insisted time and time again that an expert may not give opinion testimony to a jury regarding specific causation if the expert has not engaged in the process of differential diagnosis -- that is, the process of eliminating other possible diagnoses.


 Torts > Negligence > Negligence Generally

HN11  In order to establish his medical monitoring claim, a plaintiff is required to show the following: (1) plaintiff was significantly exposed to a proven hazardous substance through the negligent actions of the defendant, (2) as a proximate result of the exposure, plaintiff suffers a significantly increased risk of contracting a serious latent disease, (3) that increased risk makes periodic diagnostic medical examinations reasonably necessary, and (4) monitoring and testing procedures exist which make the early detection and treatment of the disease possible and beneficial.

 Evidence > Witnesses > Expert Testimony

HN12  A district court need not provide a plaintiff with an open-ended and never-ending opportunity to meet a Daubert challenge until plaintiff "gets it right" nor should a plaintiff be given the opportunity to meet a Daubert challenge with an expert's submission that is based on new methodology.

 Torts > Negligence > Negligence Generally

HN13  The need for diagnostic examinations must be supported by the testimony of competent medical experts.

COUNSEL: For MABEL BROWN, Individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, PLAINTIFFS: Joseph C. Kohn, Esq., Kohn, Swift & Graf, P.C., Phila., PA.

For UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Defendant: by: Steven J. Engelmyer, Esq., AUSA, Joanna M. Jacobs, Esq., AUSA. U.S. OF A (Co-Counsel), by: Anthony R. Sherry, Esq., Torts Branch, Civil Division, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C. U.S. OF A., J. Steven Rogers, Esq., Environmental Defense Section, Land & Natural Resources Div., U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, DC. Chrisopher S. Vaden, Esq.

For SEPTA, Defendant: BY: Roger F. Cox, Esq., BLANK ROME COMISKY & McCAULEY, Philadelphia, PA.

For AMTRAK, Defendant: BY: Mary L. Grad, Esq., Association General Counsel - AMTRAK, Washington, D.C.

For CONRAIL, Defendant: BY: David Richman, Esq., PEPPER HAMILTON & SCHEETZ, Phila., PA.

JUDGES: ROBERT F. KELLY, J.

OPINIONBY: ROBERT F. KELLY

OPINION: MEMORANDUM

ROBERT F. KELLY, J.

SEPTEMBER 6, 2000

The only pending motion remaining in the above-captioned cases, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, is now ripe for decision. n1 Plaintiffs were workers at the Paoli Railroad [*2] Yard. Plaintiffs filed this action alleging that they have suffered from a variety of severe and unusual illnesses as a result of their exposure to polychlorinated biphenyls ("PCBs"), used in the transformers of train cars which these Plaintiffs serviced and maintained in the Paoli Railroad Yard. The Complaints in these cases seek monetary damages and medical monitoring from the railroad defendants that employed Plaintiffs based on claims arising under state tort law and the Federal Employers Liability Act ("FELA"). n2 Since the filing of Defendants' summary judgment motion, the last of the railroad defendants, SEPTA, has settled with Plaintiffs. n3 As a result, no FELA claims remain in these cases. Plaintiffs' tort claims against the remaining defendants - Solutia, Inc. (f/k/a Monsanto, defendant in all three cases) and General Electric (defendant in **Narcise** and Williams) - are governed by Pennsylvania common law, just like the claims of the residential plaintiffs, which have already been adjudicated. n4 For the following reasons, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment will be granted.

- - - - -Footnotes- - - - -

n1 On March 7, 2000, this Court denied reconsideration of the decision to exclude the expert testimony of Plaintiffs' sole medical causation expert, Janette Sherman, M.D. See In Re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litig., 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2529, Nos. 86-2229, 87-1190, 87-1258, 87-3227, 2000 WL 274262 (E.D. Pa. March 7, 2000). However, Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration regarding the expert opinion of Dr. Ian C. T. Nisbet, Ph.D., was granted in accordance with the Third Circuit's reversal of the exclusion of the vast majority of his testimony in the related residential cases. Because Dr. Nisbet's opinions in these worker cases do not materially differ from his opinions in the residential cases, the parties, with some limited exceptions, did not dispute that he should be permitted to testify regarding exposure. Id. at *9. More recently, Plaintiffs' Motion to Submit Updated Expert Reports was denied by Order, dated May 10, 2000. [*3]

n2 Andre Williams is the only living worker plaintiff; therefore, he is the only plaintiff pursuing a claim for medical monitoring.

n3 That settlement was effected as part of a class settlement approved by the Court of Common Pleas for Chester County, Pennsylvania.

n4 Westinghouse Electric Corp. (now known as CBS, Inc.) was a party to this litigation solely as a defendant on SEPTA's third-party claims, which have been mooted and/or abandoned as a result of SEPTA's settlement with Plaintiffs. The City of Philadelphia nominally remains as a defendant in the **Narcise** and Williams actions, but Plaintiffs have settled with the City as

part of a classwide settlement that is awaiting approval by the Chester County Court of Common Pleas.

- - - - -End Footnotes- - - - -

I. STANDARD OF REVIEW

"**HN1** Summary judgment is appropriate where the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories, and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, reveal no genuine issue of material fact, and the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law." Wragg v. Comcast Metrophone, 18 F. Supp. 2d 524, 526 (E.D. Pa. 1998) [***4**] (citing Fed R. Civ. P. 56(c)). In deciding a motion for summary judgment, all facts, and reasonable inferences drawn therefrom, must be viewed in the light most favorable to the non-moving party. Id. at 527; Clark v. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 885 F. Supp. 694, 707 (E.D. Pa. 1995).

"**HN2** To obtain summary judgment relief, the moving party has the initial burden of identifying evidence that shows an absence of a genuine issue of material fact. Coregis Ins. Co. v. Wheeler, 24 F. Supp. 2d 475, 477 (E.D. Pa. 1998). The non-moving party then must go beyond the mere allegations of the pleadings, and, from the evidence of record, designate specific facts showing that there is a genuine disputed issue for trial. n5 Stickney v. Muhlenberg College TIAA-CREF Retirement Plan, 896 F. Supp. 412, 417 (E.D. Pa. 1995); see also Coregis, 24 F. Supp. 2d at 477. In deciding whether an issue is genuine, "the court's function is not to weigh the evidence or to determine the truth of the matter, but only to determine whether the evidence of record is such that a reasonable jury could return a verdict for the nonmoving party." [***5**] Orsatti v. New Jersey State Police, 71 F.3d 480 at 482. "**HN3** Summary judgment must be granted "against a party who fails to make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to that party's case, and on which that party will bear the burden of proof at trial." Celotex Corp. v. Catrett, 477 U.S. 317, 322, 91 L. Ed. 2d 265, 106 S. Ct. 2548 (1986).

- - - - -Footnotes- - - - -

n5 "[**HN4** A] dispute over those facts that might affect the outcome of the suit under the governing substantive law, i.e., the material facts, will preclude the entry of summary judgment." Orsatti v. New Jersey State Police, 71 F.3d 480, 482 (3d Cir. 1995); see also Mertig v. Milliken & Michaels of Delaware, Inc., 923 F. Supp. 636, 642 (D. Del. 1996).

- - - - -End Footnotes- - - - -

II. DISCUSSION

Plaintiffs are pursuing five types of claims against the three remaining defendants: (1) negligence; (2) strict liability, including failure to warn and defective design; (3) fraud, including fraudulent concealment; (4) infliction of severe [***6**] emotional distress (negligent and intentional); n6 and (5) punitive damages. n7 In addition, Helen **Narcise** has a loss of consortium claim.

- - - - -Footnotes- - - - -

n6 Plaintiffs' emotional distress claims are barred as a matter of law. Defendants correctly argue that the Third Circuit, in In Re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litig., 35 F.3d 717 (3d Cir. 1994) ("Paoli II"), cert. denied, 513 U.S. 1190 (1995), found that, "**HN5** under Pennsylvania law, plaintiffs in toxic tort cases have no cause of action for risk or fear of future injuries. Id. at 785 n.51.

n7 Plaintiffs contend that only the first two types of claims require expert proof of disease causation.

-----End Footnotes-----

As this Court has previously observed, "^{HN6} proof of causation is a necessary element in a products liability action as well as in a negligence action." Burton v. Danek Medical, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2619, No. Civ. A. 95-5565, 1999 WL 118020, *2 (E.D. Pa. Mar. 1, 1999). Accordingly, a defendant cannot be held liable on a theory of negligence, strict product [*7] liability, or misrepresentation unless a causal relationship is established between the defendant's product and the plaintiff's injury. *Id.*

^{HN7} Under Pennsylvania law, unequivocal medical testimony is necessary to establish the causal connection in cases where there is no obvious causal relationship between the accident and the injury. n8 Niklaus v. Vivadent, Inc., 767 F. Supp. 94, 96 (M.D. Pa. 1991), *aff'd*,

986 F.2d 1409 (3d Cir. 1993).

"Such testimony is needed to establish that the injury in question did, with a reasonably degree of medical certainty, stem from the [complained of] act." . . . Under some rare circumstances, Pennsylvania law may allow a personal injury case in which there is no obvious causal relationship to be submitted to a jury on the basis of causation testimony presented by a qualified expert other than a medical doctor.

Expert medical testimony on causation requires the witness to offer expert medical testimony on the injury itself and the relationship between the injury and the alleged cause. Consequently, an expert offered by plaintiffs on the issue of causation in this case must be an expert in diagnosing, and [*8] in determining the cause of, [the] injuries [at issue].

Id. (citations omitted). The instant matter clearly falls in the category of cases requiring expert medical testimony. Accordingly, the issue raised by Defendants is whether the expert testimony offered by Plaintiffs is sufficient to establish a genuine issue of material fact with regard to the issue of causation.

-----Footnotes-----

n8 "An obvious causal relationship exists when the injury is either an 'immediate and direct' or the 'natural and probable' result of the complained of act. The injury and the act must be so closely connected that a lay person could diagnose the causal connection." Niklaus, 767 F. Supp. at 96.

-----End Footnotes-----

A. Causation

Defendants argue that this Court's exclusion of Dr. Sherman's testimony leaves these Plaintiffs without any individualized proof of medical causation. In response, Plaintiffs submit that the record evidence that the Paoli workers were exposed to PCBs, combined with Dr. Nisbet's and Dr. Melvyn Kopstein's [*9] expert testimony is sufficient to establish a likelihood that the cancers of Mr. **Narcise** and Stanbach, and the illnesses of Mr. Williams, were caused by PCBs. (Pls.' Supplemental Mem. at 22.) However, Defendants point out that neither Dr. Kopstein nor Dr. Nisbet can fill this causation gap. Defendants explain that Dr.

Kopstein testified only that there was an opportunity for exposure and was never offered by Plaintiffs as an expert on medical causation. As for Dr. Nisbet, Defendants submit that he never offered any opinion as to the PCB exposure of John **Narcise** and Charles Stanbach or the causes of their alleged injuries. And although Dr. Nisbet did provide a specific opinion on the exposure of Andre Williams, he did not express an opinion on causation.

HN8 Federal Rule of Evidence 702, which governs the admissibility of expert testimony, states:

If scientific, technical, or other specialized knowledge will assist the trier of fact to understand the evidence or to determine a fact in issue, a witness qualified as an expert by knowledge, skill, experience, training, or education, may testify thereto in the form of an opinion or otherwise.

HN9 Under this Rule, the trial judge **[*10]** acts as a "gatekeeper" to ensure that any and all expert testimony or evidence is not only relevant, but also reliable. Daubert v. Merrell Dow Pharms., Inc., 509 U.S. 579, 589, 125 L. Ed. 2d 469, 113 S. Ct. 2786 (1993); Kannankeril v. Terminix Int'l, Inc., 128 F.3d 802, 806 (3d Cir. 1997). Rule 702 has three major requirements: (1) the proffered witness must be an expert; (2) the expert must testify about matters requiring scientific, technical, or specialized knowledge; and (3) the expert's testimony must assist the trier of fact. Kannankeril, 128 F.3d at 806.

Under the first requirement, the witness must be qualified as an expert. See Paoli II, 35 F.3d at 741. An expert can be qualified by a broad range of knowledge, skills, training, education, or experience. In re Paoli R.R. Yard PCB Litigation, 916 F.2d 829, 855 (3d Cir. 1990) ("Paoli I"), cert. denied, 499 U.S. 961 (1991). A witness who does not possess sufficient knowledge of the subject matter is not qualified to offer an expert opinion. Surace v. Caterpillar, Inc., 111 F.3d 1039, 1056 (3d Cir. 1997). **[*11]**

In the instant action, Plaintiffs have now taken the unique position of offering Drs. Nisbet and Kopstein, experts who have been previously identified by Plaintiffs for purposes of providing evidence of Plaintiffs' exposure to Defendants' PCBs, as medical causation experts. n9 Federal courts that have applied the Third Circuit Paoli standards in the face of deciding whether similarly proffered experts are qualified to opine on the medical cause of a plaintiff's injury have ruled in favor of precluding such testimony.

- - - - -Footnotes- - - - -

n9 It is worth noting that neither Dr. Nisbet nor Dr. Kopstein are medical doctors, yet both are now being proffered by Plaintiffs to establish the likelihood that the cancers of Mr. **Narcise** and Stanbach, and the illnesses of Mr. Williams were caused by PCBs. While this Court recognizes that this does not per se preclude Drs. Nisbet or Kopstein from testifying about causation of these diseases in humans, see Paoli I, 916 F.2d at 856, Drs. Nisbet and Kopstein do not have any general expertise regarding disease causation in humans. Such lack of expertise in human disease has been taken into consideration by other federal judges in this circuit when examining the reliability of expert opinions and in determining "fit" under the Daubert standard. See, e.g., In re: Diet Drugs Prods. Liab. Litig., 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 9661, No. MDL 1203, 2000 WL 962545, *5 (E.D. Pa. June 28, 2000).

- - - - -End Footnotes- - - - - **[*12]**

For example, in Poust v. Huntleigh Healthcare, 998 F. Supp. 478 (D.N.J. 1998), the court held that Robert Benowitz, an engineer proffered by the plaintiff as an expert, was qualified

to provide an opinion as to alleged defects in the design of a pneumatic compression device that was used during the plaintiff's back surgery, but found that he was not qualified to opine on medical causation. In that case, the court reviewed Mr. Benowitz's background and found that his areas of expertise included (1) hospital and health safety, and (2) medical devices - use, safety and design. In addition, Mr. Benowitz served as a safety consultant, a position in which he investigated electro-mechanical equipment incidents, conducted medical safety testing and provided consulting services to healthcare institutions. Based on the above, the New Jersey federal court found that Benowitz was qualified to provide an opinion on the subject of the alleged defects in the design of the medical device; however, the court also determined that the expert had no experience, education, or training which would qualify him to render an opinion as to the medical cause of the plaintiff's injuries. Id. at 492-93. **[*13]**

Genty v. Resolution Trust Corp., 937 F.2d 899 (3d Cir. 1991). is also instructive. In Gentry, homeowners brought suit alleging that a developer and mortgage lender conspired with Gloucester Township, which owned land leased as a landfill, to promote the fraudulent sale of the property, despite the defendants' knowledge of the landfill's toxic nature. Plaintiffs' had proffered the expert testimony of toxicologist Dr. Brubaker, who opined that the plaintiffs' injuries could have been caused by exposure to the toxic chemicals present in the landfill. Brubaker, however, was not a medical doctor and he did not examine the plaintiffs. As a result, the district court concluded that the plaintiffs had not produced a medically qualified expert to testify about causation and excluded Brubaker's testimony. Genty v. Township of Gloucester, 736 F. Supp. 1322 (D.N.J. 1990).

On appeal, the Third Circuit found that the district court's exclusion of Brubaker because he did not possess a medical degree was improper, but affirmed the district court's holding on other grounds. In doing so, our federal appellate court reasoned as follows:

According to the **[*14]** record, the plaintiffs offered no evidence as to how Brubaker would connect the toxic chemicals at the GEMS landfill to these plaintiffs' alleged injuries. He did not physically examine the plaintiffs and their symptoms. Brubaker may have been qualified as a toxicologist to identify poisons generally and offer treatment for exposure to poisons, but there is no evidence in this record that would connect the presence of poisons to the plaintiffs' particular grievances.

The plaintiffs state in their brief that Brubaker's opinion "would have been based on individual plaintiff observations reporting the presence of odors in and around plaintiffs' residences." He thus would have relied, not on firsthand observations, but merely on the reports of the plaintiffs. He obviously had not conducted the personal physical investigation necessary to form an expert opinion that toxins in the landfill caused the plaintiffs' symptoms. Indeed, the plaintiffs concede that Brubaker could not have testified to a reasonable certainty as to such causation with the following statement in their brief: "Dr. Brubaker would have proffered testimony that exposure via inhalation to these emanating odors consisting **[*15]** of the alleged volatile organic chemicals and other toxic substances may account for the frequent and severe health problems suffered by the plaintiffs." (emphasis added).

Genty, 937 F.2d at 917-18. The Third Circuit went on to distinguish its earlier Paoli I opinion in which it reversed this Court's exclusion of testimony by another toxicologist, Dr. Deborah Barsotti, Ph.D., who, unlike Drs. Kopstein and Nisbet, offered expert opinions on both exposure and causation. Id. As in Genty, the instant matter is significantly different from Paoli I in that Dr. Barsotti proposed to establish a causal relationship between exposure to

PCBs and the plaintiffs illnesses by using the results of tests of the plaintiffs' blood as well as comparison with the medical and clinical records of the plaintiffs. 916 F.2d at 839. No such personal examination or study of the worker plaintiffs was performed by Dr. Kopstein or Dr. Nisbet in the cases at hand.

Despite the above, Plaintiffs note that Dr. Nisbet is competent to testify on causation by stating that certain adverse effects seen in the Plaintiffs are consistent with those shown to have been caused [*16] by PCBs in epidemiological and animal studies. (Pls.' Supplemental Mem. at 22 n.14.) Defendants reply that Dr. Nisbet's testimony does not adequately support causation for the following reasons: Dr. Nisbet has never opined that any of the specific medical conditions of Plaintiffs were caused by exposure to PCBs; none of the medical conditions Dr. Nisbet "associates" with exposure to PCBs exists in any of these worker plaintiffs; at most, Dr. Nisbet stated that Plaintiff Andre Williams was at "elevated risk" of unspecified "adverse health effects"; and Dr. Nisbet conceded that he cannot link any specific dosage of PCBs to any type of cancer. (Defs.' Reply Mem. in Supp. of Worker Pls.' Cases at 8) (citing Pls.' Ex. J, Report of Ian C. T. Nisbet, Ph.D.).

Recently, however, Plaintiffs filed a supplemental memorandum advising this Court that Dr. Nisbet's testimony would include the following: (1) that exposure to PCBs increases the frequency of cancer in humans, (2) that small levels of PCBs have lead to elevated levels of enzymes associated with liver damage, (3) that there are a number of reports of occupational complaints involving skin irritation resulting from direct contact with [*17] PCB fluids with no measures of the extent or duration of that exposure, and (4) that PCB exposure creates an expectation of elevated lipids at almost any level. In addition to Dr. Nisbet's proposed testimony, Plaintiffs are prepared to present Dr. Kopstein's description of the opportunities Plaintiffs had for being exposed to PCBs while working at the Paoli Railroad Yard, and lay testimony that would purportedly prove that these "opportunities" or potential exposures were, in fact, real exposure. Plaintiffs submit that such evidence coupled with cross-examination of defense experts establish a sufficient foundation from which this Court should deny Defendants' summary judgment motion.

Plaintiffs' position goes against the very teachings of Third Circuit case law, much of which came about as a result of this litigation. Indeed, following Paoli I and Paoli II, "HN10" courts have insisted time and time again that an expert may not give opinion testimony to a jury regarding specific causation if the expert has not engaged in the process of differential diagnosis -- that is, the process of eliminating other possible diagnoses." Rutigliano v. Valley Bus. Forms, 929 F. Supp. 779, 786 (D.N.J. 1996), [*18] aff'd, 118 F.3d 1577 (3d Cir. 1997); see also Diaz v. Johnson Matthey, Inc., 893 F. Supp. 358, 376 (D.N.J. 1995) (rejecting expert testimony that work place exposure to platinum salts caused plaintiff to contract asthma based on doctor's inability to negate other possible causes).

This Court has already declined to reconsider the admissibility of Plaintiffs' original causation expert, Dr. Sherman, based on her inability to explain why alternative possible causes pointed to by Defendants were not the sole cause of Plaintiffs' illnesses. 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2529, 2000 WL 274262 at *4-7. Now, Plaintiffs urge this Court to accept the non-specific medical causation testimony of Drs. Nisbet and Kopstein, neither of which has performed the necessary differential diagnoses in these cases. That being the case, this Court finds that Plaintiffs have failed to provide sufficient evidence of causation in these cases, without which summary judgment must be granted. n10 See Mazur v. Merck & Co., 742 F. Supp. 239, 265 (E.D. Pa. 1990) (doctors' opinions that possible link existed between measles vaccine and child's illness was not enough to support expert testimony). [*19]

- - - - -Footnotes- - - - -

n10 Summary judgment is also required on Helen **Narcise's** loss of consortium claim. Like Plaintiffs' claims for punitive damages, it is derivative and viable only as long as the

underlying cause of action is viable. See Hepps v. General American Life Ins., 1998 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 13795, No. CIV. A. 95-5508, 1998 WL 564497, *7 (E.D. Pa. Sept. 2, 1998); Harrell v. Fibreboard Corp., 1989 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14196, Civ. A. Nos. 85-4604, 85-5655, 85-6873, 86-86-2118, 86-2304, 86-3112, 1989 WL 145810, at *4 & 12 (E.D. Pa. Nov. 27, 1989).

-----End Footnotes-----

B. Medical Monitoring

^{HN11} In order to establish his medical monitoring claim, Plaintiff Andre Williams is required to show the following:

(1) Plaintiff was significantly exposed to a proven hazardous substance through the negligent actions of the defendant, (2) As a proximate result of the exposure, plaintiff suffers a significantly increased risk of contracting a serious latent disease, (3) That increased risk makes periodic diagnostic medical examinations reasonably necessary, and (4) Monitoring and [*20] testing procedures exist which make the early detection and treatment of the disease possible and beneficial.

Paoli II, 35 F.3d at 787; see also O'Brien v. Sofamar, 1999 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 4070, No. CIV. A. 96-8015, 1999 WL 239414, *6 (E.D. Pa. March 30, 1999); Heller v. Shaw Indus., 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 12399, No. Civ. A. 95-7657, 1997 WL 535163, *21 (E.D. Pa. Aug. 18, 1997), aff'd, 167 F.3d 146 (3d Cir. 1999).

As noted above, this Court recently denied Plaintiffs' Motion for Reconsideration of this Court's Order excluding the testimony of Dr. Jannette Sherman. 2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2529, 2000 WL 274262. Now, in light of this Court's rejection of Dr. Sherman's testimony and protocol, Mr. Williams states that he would accept the medical monitoring program described as appropriate for railroad workers exposed to PCBs by one of defendants' experts, Dr. Kenneth Chase. Even assuming Plaintiff Williams could propose a different medical monitoring program at this point in time, Plaintiff's inability to provide reliable, individualized expert testimony predicated on the significance and extent of his exposure to chemicals, the toxicity of chemicals, the seriousness of the diseases for [*21] which Plaintiff is at risk, the relative increase in the chance of onset of disease, and the value of early diagnosis, is fatal to his medical monitoring claim. Defendants have made the arguments and supplied the evidentiary materials that the Third Circuit found lacking in Paoli II. n11 35 F.3d at 790, 794 n.59. Thus, the record before this Court now demonstrates that summary judgment is proper on Mr. Williams medical monitoring claim under Pennsylvania law. n12 See In re TMI Litig., 199 F.3d 158, 159 (3d Cir. 2000) (^{HN12} district court need not provide a plaintiff with an open-ended and never-ending opportunity to meet a Daubert challenge until plaintiff "gets it right" nor should a plaintiff be given the opportunity to meet a Daubert challenge with an expert's submission that is based on new methodology), cert. denied, ___ U.S. ___, 120 S. Ct. 2238, 147 L. Ed. 2d 266 (2000).

-----Footnotes-----

n11 Following the Third Circuit's holding in Paoli II with respect to Dr. Sherman's medical monitoring opinion, Defendants not only submitted evidence showing the necessity of analyzing the concepts of "specificity" and "sensitivity" in deciding whether particular screening tests are needed, but how Dr. Sherman failed to determine whether the components of her protocol were likely to be accurate in detecting the conditions that she believed may be caused by Plaintiffs' exposure. Thus, Defendants established that Dr.

Sherman was not able to properly compare the risks and benefits of medical monitoring.
2000 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 2529, 2000 WL 274262 at *7-9. [*22]

n12 ^{HN13}✦ The need for diagnostic examinations must be supported by the testimony of competent medical experts. See Friends For All Children v. Lockheed Aircraft Corp., 241 U.S. App. D.C. 83, 746 F.2d 816, 826 n.15 (D.C. Cir. 1984) (noting that need for diagnostic examinations must be supported by competent medical expert testimony); Theer v. Philip Carey Co., 133 N.J. 610, 628 A.2d 724, 732-33 (N.J. 1993) (exposure to toxic chemicals may sustain a claim for medical surveillance damages when supported by reliable expert testimony).

- - - - -End Footnotes- - - - -

Based on the above, Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment shall be granted. An Order will follow.

ORDER

AND NOW, this 6th day of September, 2000, upon consideration of Defendants' Motion for Summary Judgment, and all responses thereto, it is hereby ORDERED that Defendants' Motion is GRANTED.

BY THE COURT:

ROBERT F. KELLY, J.

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EXHIBIT F

PROPERTY INFORMATION**INSPECTION COMPANY**Address: 354 TIMBER RD
MOUNT GRETNA PAOffice: 47 BROOKSIDE AVE
HERSHEY PA

Owner(s): _____

Description: ☒ Single Family ☐ Condominium☐ Two Family ☐ Other: _____Reported/Estimated Age: 15± YearsTelephone: 533-5955
Inspector: Chuck Berthoud**INSPECTION DETAILS**Client: JACK-KAREN MARONE Report No: 99585Type Inspection: ☐ Standard Home Inspection ☒ STRUCTURAL / WET BASEMENT; PADONDate: 7/30/99 Time: 1:00 Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ _____Weather: SUNNY Approx. Temperature: 90°People Present For Inspection: CLIENTS, OWNERS, CHUP STANILLA**PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF INSPECTION**

The purpose of this report is to render an opinion as to the condition of the major inspected elements of the referenced property on the date of inspection. Report findings are based on a limited time/scope inspection performed according to Terms and Conditions of the Inspection Order Agreement and in a manner consistent with home inspection industry standards. Information contained herein was prepared for the exclusive use of the client named above.

Evaluations are basically limited to a visual assessment, are not technically exhaustive and only include installed and specified structural, mechanical and electric systems components, unless otherwise stated.

Furthermore, no engineering, geological, design, environmental, or code compliance evaluations of the property were performed. Details related to these and similar limitations and exclusions, such as those listed under GENERAL INSPECTION GUIDELINES, can be found on the reverse side of this page and in applicable industry standards.

Due to the normal and stated limitations of a home inspection, no representations or guarantees are made with respect to latent deficiencies or any future conditions. The report, including all SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION and any addenda, should be reviewed in its entirety.

TERMINOLOGY

The following terms are used to describe inspected element conditions in the EXPRESS REPORT:

SATISFACTORY - Functional at the time of inspection. Element condition is sufficient for its minimum required function. Element is in working or operating order with no readily visible evidence of a substantial defect.

FAIR - Functional at the time of inspection but with limitations and/or exceptions. Element exhibits an existing defect or has a high potential for a defect to develop, is near or beyond its normal design life, has a limited service life, and/or does not meet normal condition expectations.

POOR - Not functional at the time of inspection or exhibiting conditions conducive to imminent failure. Element shows considerable wear or has a substantial defect, is missing when it should be present, and/or is not in working or operating order.

NOT CHECKED (NOT EVALUATED) - Element was disconnected or de-energized, was not accessible, was not visible, exhibited improper or unsafe conditions for inspection, was outside scope of the inspection, and/or was not inspected due to other factors stated or otherwise.

NOT APPLICABLE - Elements or components were not present, were not observed, are not within the scope of the inspection, and/or were not inspected due to other factors stated or otherwise.

SEE COMMENT - Review Inspector comments, addenda, or SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION related to the specified element(s).

LIMITATIONS - Items listed under LIMITATIONS indicate conditions that may have impeded completion of a standard limited time/scope inspection pursuant to industry standards. If removal or elimination of the limitation occurs, inspection prior to closing is advised.

IMPORTANT NOTE - An element rated POOR requires immediate repair, replacement or other remedial work, or has a high probability of requiring such work in the very near future. An element listed in FAIR condition, has at least a moderate probability that repair, replacement or other remedial work will be required now or in the near future. If any decision about the property or its purchase would be affected by the cost of any remedial work, firm contractor quotations should be obtained prior to making any such decisions.

A "SUBSTANTIAL DEFECT" is a condition which may require an expenditure over \$500 to repair, replace or otherwise correct, an expenditure which represents a significant portion of the estimated replacement cost of the listed element, and/or a defect that must be corrected now or in the near future for proper element function.

GENERAL INSPECTION GUIDELINES

Review important information on pertinent topics on the reverse of this and each report page.

- Construction Regulations
- Estimated Ages
- Home Maintenance
- Design Life Range
- Element Descriptions
- Environmental Exclusions
- National Standards
- Design and Adequacy
- Owner Questionnaire
- Owner Inspection

- SHANNON AND REHNC
- Standard Inspection and/or New Construction
- Specific Element Inspection
- Cottage (Light) Construction
- Element Sampling
- Vacant Building
- Condominium/Townhouse
- Seasonal/Weather Factors

The following comments provide general information regarding home inspections, including normal limitations and exclusions, as well as some specific guidelines on the use of this report. Review these comments and all SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION in each section of the report, particularly those highlighted (*) or checked.

• **CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS** - A standard home inspection does not include evaluations of a property for compliance with building or health codes, zoning regulations or other local codes or ordinances. Such inspections, if required, are normally performed by the local officials or private code inspection agencies at the time of the original construction or renovations. Codes are revised on a periodic basis; consequently, existing structures generally do not meet current code standards, nor is such compliance usually required. Any questions regarding code compliance should be addressed to the appropriate local officials.

- **HOME MAINTENANCE** - All homes require regular and preventive maintenance to maximize the economic life spans of the elements and to minimize unanticipated repair or replacement needs. Annual maintenance costs may run 1 to 3% (or more) of the sales price of the house depending on age, design, and/or the degree of prior maintenance. Each homeowner should budget for normal maintenance needs and unexpected repair expenses. A program for ongoing preventive maintenance should also be developed.

• **AESTHETIC CONSIDERATION** - A standard home inspection report does not generally include aesthetic considerations (appearances, cosmetics, odors, finishes, etc.), nor does it include a determination of all potential concerns or conditions for a house or property.

• ENVIRONMENTAL EXCLUSIONS - The reported/actual health effects of many potentially harmful, toxic or environmentally hazardous elements that may be found in the air, soil, water or building materials in and around any house are varied, and in some cases controversial. A home inspection does not include the detection, identification or analysis of any such element or related concerns such as, but not limited to, radon, formaldehyde, asbestos, lead, electromagnetic fields, carbon monoxide, insecticides, refrigerants and fuel oils. Furthermore, no evaluations are performed to determine the effectiveness of any method or system (e.g. water filter, radon mitigation, etc.) designed to prevent or remove any hazardous or unwanted materials or elements. An environmental specialist should be contacted for evaluation of any potential health or environmental concerns.

- **DESIGN AND ADEQUACY** This inspection does not include structural or mechanical systems design or adequacy evaluations including seismic or high wind considerations or energy conservation measures. It does not address in any way the acceptability of a house's floor plan or other design feature. Furthermore, no determinations are made regarding product recalls or other similar manufacturer or public/private agency warnings.

• **ESTIMATED AGES:** Estimated ages represent the inspector's opinion as to the age of the building or specific elements and are intended as a guide only. This opinion may be based on numerous factors including, but

independent verification of knowledge of specific women ages desired or required. All listed ages are in years unless otherwise noted.

DESIGN LIFE RANGE This design life range represents the design life range of the estimated economic service life range (in years) for elements of similar design, quantity and type measured from the time of original installation or construction. The stated design life is presented solely as a guide, and does not take into consideration abnormal, unknown or discretionary factors and is not a prediction of future service life.

ELEMENT DESCRIPTIONS are any descriptions or representations of an element, including, for example, design, size, dimensions, etc. It is generally made based on the element, such as a measurement observed or components. Other representations of element, labeled as data and data and unitary measurements may also be considered in an effort to describe an element. However, a guarantee of the accuracy of such descriptions is made as a part of this report or other material components, labels may be present. Independent evaluations and/or laboratory tests should be

arranged for verification of any element's material makeup, design or construction. Very little building material is covered by a national or international standard. The only standard issued in 1962 is two multibooks on **NATIONAL STANDARDS Building codes** in construction industry standard and practice approved, testing laboratories department (ISA, etc.) vary from area to area in the United States and Canada. No assessments were made regarding acceptability or approval of an element or component by any agency. Any questions arising from the

• **OWNER QUESTIONNAIRE** - Any Owner Questionnaire provided with this report is intended to assist the buyer in obtaining background information on the Property. This form is to be completed by the Party legally required to sell the Property. The buyer is to complete the form with the Owner prior to closing to ensure completion and clarification/resolution of any questions or items. A pre-closing inspection of the house by the buyer is generally advised.

• **REMEDIAL WORK:** For any element or condition requiring attention, quotes should be obtained prior to closing from qualified specialists or contractors to determine probable or actual costs. Any cost estimates provided, whether oral or written, represent only an approximation of possible costs. Also, cost estimates do not reflect all possible remedial needs or costs for the property; latent concerns or consequential damage may exist. If the need for remedial work develops or is uncovered after the inspection contact HouseMaster to arrange an inspection to assess conditions.

• **WOOD DESTROYING INSECTS** - It would be advisable to obtain a current wood destroying insect and organism report on this property from a qualified specialist, whether or not it is required by a lender. A standard home inspection does not include evaluation of the nature or status of any insect infestation, treatment or hidden damage.

*** ELEMENTS NOT INSPECTED** - In general, any element not inspected should be assessed prior to closing. Either make arrangements with the appropriate tradesman or contact the HouseMaster office to arrange an inspection when all elements are ready for inspection.

WORK IN PROGRESS - Certain construction/finish work was incomplete and/or repair/renovation work appeared to be in progress at the time of inspection. This condition may have prevented restricted evaluation of certain elements. Before closing, obtain confirmation of the completion of all work and acceptability of same by building officials.

OWNER INSPECTION - This inspection was performed at the owner's request, for the purpose of determining the conditions of specified elements of the property. The report was prepared pursuant to an agreement between the client (owner/seller) and inspection company. Use of this report by a third party requires approval of the client and inspection company and is subject to all limitations stated herein and in said agreement.

RELOCATION INSPECTION - This inspection report was prepared pursuant to a request by the named client. Accordingly, the report may not cover all potential areas of concern a third party may have. This report is transferable only with the consent of the named client and the inspection company, and such transfer does not imply any warranty or guarantee regarding the report by the inspection firm.

SPECIFIC ELEMENT INSPECTION At client's request, the inspection was specifically limited to the elements commented on in this report. Accordingly, this report should not be considered a standard home inspection of the building nor does it cover all conditions or concerns which may exist now or develop at a later date.

ELEMENT SAMPLING Sampling of any element or material was done at client's direction and is considered a related service not part of a standard home inspection. Any analyses of such sample (radon, lead, water, etc.) are not technically exhaustive. When results are received (usually forwarded separately at a later date), they should be immediately reviewed to ascertain that any personal concerns have been addressed.

CONDOMINIUM/TOWNHOUSE - Unless otherwise noted, inspection

This is a guide and not a contract. It is the cooperative forms of owners with the architect and the contractor that will determine the final form of the contract documents. Contact association and management personnel and review pertinent materials such as engineering reports on common element conditions, master deeds, maintenance responsibilities, etc. Also carefully review this report to verify all items of personal concern have been inspected and client requires additional element evaluation arrangements should be made with the description office. Note: COMMON ELEMENT definitions listed elsewhere in this report are subject to amendments to legislation. EJA

NEW CONSTRUCTION Inspection of new construction (house, duplex, triplex, fourplex, townhouse, etc.) is restricted to an evaluation of the existing conditions of a new house, duplex, triplex, fourplex, townhouse, etc. The inspector is not permitted to "purchase" inspection of all possible components. A qualified engineer or element conditions as a house, duplex, triplex, fourplex, townhouse, etc. is not permitted to inspect and components are utilized and inspected. Obtain warranty information from the builder.

COTTAGE (LIGHT FRAME) CONSTRUCTION This has been found to have been constructed using light framing and other features typical of light frame construction. It is a single story building with a gabled roof. The design of construction method used was generally accepted as suitable at time of construction; however, if renovated in the future, more permanent construction methods would apply.

VACANT BUILDING This building is a single story building. Certain elements if a property has been vacant for any length of time. For

pate the possibility of such occurrences when use of the house and systems returns to normal levels. Furthermore, a thorough pre-closing inspection is recommended.

SEASONAL/WEATHER FACTORS: Due to seasonal factors in health conditions, evaluation of these elements may have been somewhat limited. It may be possible that it should determine the level of concern that may exist due to such conditions and arrange additional inspections when conditions permit.

SUBSTRUCTURE

NOT APPLICABLE

SATISFACTORY

FAIR

POOR

SEE COMMENTS

NOT APPLICABLE

NOT CHECKED

1

2

3

4

5

6

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BASEMENT: ☐ None Observed ☒ Full House ☐ Unfinished ☐ Finished Area(s) ☐

CRAWL SPACE: ☒ None Observed ☐ Full House ☐ Under Portions Of House ☐

Location #1: _____ #2: _____

CRAWL SPACE INSPECTION METHOD: ☒ Not Applicable ☐ No Visible Access ☐ Entered ☐ From Entry

☐ Limited Entry ☐ Inaccessible ☐

FOUNDATION WALLS/PIERS: ☒ Block ☐ Concrete ☐ Brick/Stone ☐ Pier ☐ w/Curtain (Veneer) Wall ☐ Wood

☐ Not Determined ☐

HOUSE FLOOR STRUCTURE: ☒ Wood Frame ☒ Joist ☐ Truss ☐ Laminated ☐

Column(s): ☐ Wood Post ☒ Metal: ☐ Metal Screw Jack ☐

INSULATION: ☐ Not Determined Description: Roll Ave. (inches): 3+ Location: Ceiling

VAPOR RETARDER: ☐ Not Determined ☐ Incomplete ☐ Observed; Extent Indeterminate ☐ Not Found/Detected

FOUNDATION WALLS

PIERS/COLUMNS

FLOOR FRAMING

MAIN BEAM(S)

BASEMENT SLAB

STAIR/RAILING

CRAWL SPACE VENTILATION

CURTAIN (VENEER) WALLS

11

12

13

14

15

16

17 LIMITATIONS: ☐ Common Areas ☐ Storage/Belongings ☐ Finish Materials ☐ Suspended/Drop Ceilings ☐ Insulation ☐ Water/Debris ☐ Limited Clearance

☐ Area Not Inspected: _____ % ☐

NOTE: Review other areas of report for any additional comments on the structure. This report does not represent an engineering evaluation of the structure.

* Crawl spaces located at or below grade are particularly prone to moisture and insect concerns; due to typical access restrictions, evaluations are generally limited.

18 SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION - Review details related to pertinent topics on the reverse of this page.

- ☐ Structural Evaluations
- ☐ Stone/Brick Foundation
- ☐ Foundation Conditions
- ☐ Screw Jack/Adjustable Columns
- ☐ Balloon Framing
- ☐ WD Insect Treatment
- ☐ Engineered Lumber
- ☐ Framing Conditions
- ☐ Moisture/Condensation
- ☐ Vapor Retarder/Insulation
- ☐ Below Grade/Soil Contact
- ☐ Curtain (Veneer) Walls
- ☐ Ventilation Provision
- ☐ Leakage/Stain

WATER PENETRATION

☐ NOT WITHIN SCOPE OF THIS INSPECTION

SUBGRADE AREAS: ☐ Not Applicable ☐ Crawl Space Area(s) ☒ Basement ☐ Garage ☐ Areas of House Slab

SUMP PUMP(S): ☐ Not Determined ☐ Inaccessible ☐

Location: #1 _____ #2 _____

- 1 INDICATIONS OF WATER PENETRATION CONDITIONS: ☒ Water Marks/Stains ☐ Wet ☐ Dampness ☐ Mildew/Condensation ☐ Indeterminate
- ☐ Owner/Tenant Comment ☐
- 2 GENERAL LOCATION OF OBSERVED CONDITIONS: ☐ House Slab Areas ☒ Basement ☐ Crawl Space(s) ☐ Lower Level ☐ Garage ☐ Other
- ☐ Multiple Areas ☐
- 3 SUMP PUMP(S): ☐ Satisfactory ☐ Fair ☐ Poor ☒ Not Applicable ☐ Not Checked ☐
- 4 INDICATIONS OF POSSIBLE PRIOR REMEDIAL WORK: ☐ Owner Statement ☒ Construction/Coatings ☐ Drainage/Grading ☐ Excavation Work
- ☐ Indeterminate ☐
- 5 LIMITATIONS: ☐ Common Area ☐ Inaccessible Areas ☐ Recent Work/Refinishing ☒ Limitations as listed in SUBSTRUCTURE or SLAB CONSTRUCTION Sections
- ☐
- 6 DETAILS: Scope Soil Away from House. Keep Downspouts
Clean and Flowing, or Consider Extending Spouts
Onto Driveway

NOTE: Review all sections of the report for any comments on roof, plumbing or other leakage/infiltration concerns. This section is limited to an assessment of At-Grade/Subgrade moisture/water penetration conditions readily visible at time/date of inspection. Moisture/water penetration conditions are subject to unpredictable changes; future conditions can not be determined. Confirm past history/status of any concerns with owner and local authorities. A JUNE 13, 2004

- SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION - Review details related to pertinent topics on the reverse of this page.
- ☐ Water Penetration
 - ☐ Sump Pump Discharge
 - ☐ Fixture Drain to Sump
 - ☐ Check Valve
 - ☐ Back Water Valve
 - ☐ Drainage Systems
 - ☐ Floor Drains
 - ☐ Window Walls
 - ☐ Exterior Entryways
 - ☐ Moisture Barriers

STRUCTURAL EVALUATION - Review the following comments:

INSPECTION LIMITATIONS - Evaluation of major structural elements is limited to an assessment of a representative portion of the readily accessible visual components. Design factors are not considered. Insulation is not normally moved/disturbed; hidden or latent concerns cannot be identified. Any obstructed area or areas where evaluation was otherwise prevented should be inspected when limiting conditions are removed.

WOOD DETERIORATION/INSECTS - Wood deterioration or damage, whether from wood-destroying insects or decay, is more critical when major structural members are damaged. While some concerns may have been identified, additional concerns may exist. When evidence of decay and/or wood-destroying insect infestation or damage is noted, a full assessment should be made to determine extent of any damage or remedial measures required.

CRAWL SPACES - These areas are particularly prone to detrimental conditions including wood deterioration or damage. Proper ventilation and moisture barriers should be maintained. Check periodically for potential concerns.

FINISHED AREAS - In addition to the obvious fact that finished surfaces may restrict structural evaluations, it should be noted that no evaluations are made regarding local permits or approvals for such work or use. Compliance regarding egress, plumbing, heating or electric requirements should be determined by contacting local building officials.

MANUFACTURED HOMES - Should any questions exist or develop regarding the design or construction requirement for manufactured homes, the manufacturer should be contacted. This report does not include any evaluation of design or construction methods including adequacy of tie-down.

SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS - Seismic construction requirements are generally not evaluated within the scope of a standard inspection. It would be advisable to have a qualified specialist inspect any house in areas with a moderate to high earthquake potential for seismic construction and prior earthquake effects.

WOOD FOUNDATIONS - This type system requires critical adherence to design and construction specifications to minimize structural or water penetration concerns. Most components are covered and not readily visible. Any signs of moisture, decay or substandard work dictate that a full evaluation be performed by a specialist before closing.

STONE/BRICK FOUNDATIONS - In addition to the obvious fact that finished surfaces may restrict structural evaluations, it should be noted that no evaluations are made regarding local permits or approvals for such work or use. Compliance regarding egress, plumbing, heating or electric requirements should be determined by contacting local building officials.

FOUNDATION CONDITIONS - Foundation grading is always critical to minimize detrimental conditions. Significant foundation movement is usually indicative of a structural concern.

Whether an older or ongoing condition, evaluation by a qualified specialist is generally advised. Only a structural evaluation measure. If the movement is lateral (horizontal cracking) or in some way has affected other structural components, remedial measures will usually be required.

SCREW JACK/ADJUSTABLE COLUMNS - The use of permanent support columns is preferred, although in some areas use of adjustable columns is common. Should column defects exist or develop, replacement with a permanent column or pier may be necessary.

BALLOON FRAMING - This older type framing is generally structurally acceptable, but there may be open wall voids without the type firestop currently required. Install firestops where feasible.

WOOD-DESTROYING INSECT TREATMENT - There are indications of possible prior treatment of the house with an insecticide. Obtain documentation from owner on purpose, methods employed, etc. No treatment adequacy/contamination evaluations were performed.

ENGINEERED LUMBER - This type construction requires special design considerations for proper load carrying. Members (truss, laminated beams, etc.) should not be cut or field altered. Remedial needs generally require assessment by a qualified specialist.

FRAMING CONDITIONS - Excess notching, improper construction methods, substandard materials or ongoing conditions such as decay or wood-destroying insects can adversely affect framing members throughout the house. Accordingly, any consequentially affected or hidden damage areas should be assessed when determining remedial needs.

MOISTURE/CONDENSATION - Excessive moisture levels may have caused structural damage; contributory factors should be eliminated.

WATER PENETRATION - Water penetration is a concern. Vapor retarder/insulation - Assessment of the presence of a vapor retarder (membrane) is often restricted by insulation or finish materials. In colder climates, a retarder is indicated and should be provided between the house and unconditioned areas such as the attic. If not installed or installed improperly, it should be corrected and conditions monitored for moisture concerns.

WATER PENETRATION**WATER PENETRATION - Review the following comments:**

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS - Most houses have the potential for surface or subsurface water penetration. Regardless of any specific report comments, it would be prudent in all cases to discuss local conditions and concerns with the present owner and local authorities. Any comments made in this report are based on evidence/indication present at the time of inspection only. It is not possible to accurately determine the extent of past conditions or to predict future concerns. If there are indications of prior remedial work intended to reduce water penetration concerns, documentation should be obtained from the owner and/or installer.

Experience indicates that the majority of water penetration concerns are due to a combination of factors commonly related to inadequate foundation grading and drainage provisions. In many situations, relatively straightforward measures may have a direct effect on the condition; in other cases, the remedy may be more complex or impossible to achieve. Any specific recommendations in the report should be considered; however, be aware that they do not necessarily represent a complete or permanent solution to the condition.

SUMP PUMP - A sump pump may be added out of necessity or as a precautionary measure. Regardless, if present, it should be regularly checked for proper operation and discharge. Pump operation may change seasonally, due to rainfall or other factors. If an ongoing concern exists, consideration should be given to having a backup generator and/or battery energy source for emergency situations. The discharge adequacy/location of underground lines cannot be checked.

SUMP PUMP DISCHARGE - Sump pump discharge should be directed away from the foundation to minimize any backflow and recurring seepage or damage. Discharge to a public waste line or private sewage system is generally unacceptable and may be subject to a fine. Redirect to the exterior where appropriate or required.

FIXTURE DRAIN TO SUMP - Plumbing fixtures should not drain to an open sump. A separate ejector pump system would be advisable if direct connection to a sanitation line is not feasible.

CHECK VALVE - Pump discharge water may backflow to the sump if there is no check (backflow) valve, or if it is malfunctioning. Repair or add a suitable backflow valve as required.

BACKWATER VALVE - A valve on the floor drain or sewer lines may be indicative of a prior or chronic backup concern. If such a valve is present, obtain information from the owner on past use, service as needed. Determination for the need for such valves is beyond the scope of a standard inspection.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM - Any perimeter drainage system that may have been constructed or added should help minimize any water seepage concerns. These systems, however, can become clogged or overburdened; consequently, monitoring is required.

FLOOR DRAINS - The termination point of floor drains is not determinable within the scope of a home inspection. Any drains connected to the sanitary system should have a permanent seal/cap. Floor drains are subject to backup and overflow.

WINDOW WELLS - Review comments in SITE ELEMENTS section

EXTERIOR ENTRYWAY - The areaway (stairs and any walls) providing access to subgrade areas often contributes to seepage due to inadequate or clogged drains or lack of coverings. The appropriate remedial work should be performed if detrimental conditions exist.

GRADING/ROOF DRAINS - Providing an adequate roof drainage system, diverting all downspouts away from the foundation and providing adequate soil grading and ground cover at the foundation and through the site are primary remedial factors to consider for any water penetration concerns.

MOISTURE BARRIER - Generally, a moisture barrier should be provided over dirt/crawl space floors to minimize rising dampness. Care should be taken to install it in such a way to prevent any accumulation on top of the barrier.

EXHIBIT G

Eckardt Johanning, M.D., M.Sc.

Occupational and Environmental Life Science -
Fungal Research Group, Inc. (FRG)

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Albany, N.Y. 12208 U.S.A.
518-459-3336 • fax - 4646
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Offices:
Albany,
New York City
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October 21, 2002

RE: Matthew Marrone
11673 Highway PT
Dixon, MO 65459
Date of Birth 7/29/82

I reviewed again the visit of Matthew Marrone from January 17, 2002. This is a summary of the findings. I reviewed also the environmental findings, including the Advanced Applied Science report from October, 15, 2000.

Matthew Marrone, age 19, is a biology undergraduate student with no prior significant medical history. He reported that after moving into the house on 354 Timber Rd, Mount Gretna, Pa, in August of 1999 he developed shortness of breath, chest tightness, eye irritation, skin lesions under his axillae, excessive fatigue, nasal problems and significant memory loss. After leaving the house he had some improvement. At the time of the visit he was particularly bothered by joint pain in knees, memory problems and fatigue.

Medications:

None.

Past Medical History:

Benign. He denied any other significant abnormalities.

Past Surgical History:

Social History:

He denied any smoking, alcohol or drug abuse history.

Physical Examination:

Blood pressure: 110/70 mmHg. Respiratory rate 12/min. Temperature normal Height: 5'10". Weight: 163 pounds. His peak flow was found at 450ml.

Examination of head, ears, nose, throat, chest, abdomen, lungs, and extremities was overall unremarkable.

Environmental Exposure:

The environmental investigation and report by Mr. R. Pfromm indicated the presence of moisture related fungi and defects inside the house, in particular in the basement. Fungi included species of *Aspergillus*, *Penicillium* and *Stachybotrys*, that were higher inside the house than outside (control). Photos were also provided confirming visible contamination.

Conclusion:

Mr. Matthew Marrone had a variety of health complaints including respiratory reactions that are in time and place associated with exposure to mold and mildew in his previous home. He has been advised that in the future he should avoid any of these fungal indoor exposures and related problems. He has been discharged for care and follow up by his local physicians. Provided that he has no further exposure to the fungi, he should be reasonably well.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'E. Johannning', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Eckardt Johannning, M.D., MSc.
Diplomate of American Board of Preventive Medicine
(Occupational and Environmental Medicine)
Diplomate of American Board of Family Medicine

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, John Flounlacker, Esquire, of the law firm Thomas, Thomas & Hafer, LLP, hereby state that a true and correct copy of the foregoing document(s) was served upon all counsel of record by first class United States mail, postage prepaid, addressed as follows, on the date set forth below:

By First Class U.S. Mail:

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THOMAS, THOMAS & HAFER, LLP

Dated: May 15, 2003

s/ John Flounlacker
John Flounlacker